

letter from Southern...  
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## THE TIMES Saturday

**Eat...**  
"As naked and ashamed as a New York hamburger." Philip Norman rues the rise of American *basse cuisine*

**...drink...**  
"Drink" samples the wines of California

**...and be off...**  
Baggage with style for getaway people

**...to the match...**  
Stuart Jones previews the last British Championship match between Scotland and England at Hampden Park

## Rail unions accept pay offer

Disruption on the railways next week was averted when the two main unions accepted a 5.1 per cent pay offer and British Rail productivity conditions. There could still be action this year over planned cuts in the industry

## Seamen call ferry strike

A 48-hour ferry strike, from next Wednesday, has been called by the National Union of Seamen, in protest at plans to denationalize Sealink services. Most Channel crossings will be affected.



## Romania 'yes'

Romania is to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics in spite of a decision by the rest of the Soviet bloc to stay away

## Gulf attack

The 17,000-ton Liberian-registered tanker Chemical Venture was attacked 20 miles off the Saudi Arabian coast by a rocket-firing F4 jet, thought to be Iranian

## Zoo inquest

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at an inquest on Mr Mark Aitken, a zoo keeper, who was crushed by a bull elephant. Earlier report, page 3

## Kremlin tussle

Politburo hardliners have forced President Chernenko to abandon hopes for a revival of détente

## Salvador aid

The House of Representatives has approved President Reagan's request for an extra \$62m (£45m) to emergency military aid to El Salvador

## Cox for Derby

Arthur Cox, who resigned as manager of Newcastle, having taken them to the first division, is to take over at Derby County, now in the third division

**Leader page, 13**  
Letters: On the North London Polytechnic, from Dr D. W. MacDowall, and others; Betjeman tributes, from Lord Macmillan of Ovenden, and Canon D. Rutter  
Leading articles: Markets; President Mitterrand; Afghanistan  
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Haves and have-nots - the Strasbourg compensation clash; Nakasone, world-class heavy-weight; top of the shelf. Spectrum: Lartigue, camera pioneer. Wednesday Page: Home on the range.  
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A Special Report on London Airport's new passenger building, which will be topped out today  
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# US bank fears send London shares plunging

By William Kay, City Editor

The London stock market registered its biggest fall for more than 10 years late yesterday afternoon, amid fears that more US banks might be in the same sort of difficulties that forced the rescue of Continental Illinois last week.

On Wall Street, there was strong selling of shares in three banks, Citicorp, Chase Manhattan and Manufacturers Hanover. This sparked falls elsewhere in New York, which soon spread to the US bond market. The dollar, which had been firm in London earlier in the day in anticipation of higher interest rates, was caught up in the highly nervous mood.

A spokesman for Chase Manhattan Bank said: "We know of no reason why bank stocks are trading weakly." Asked if there were any reasons why Chase Manhattan's own stock was down 5 1/4 to 5 3/8%, he replied: "None."

Another bank whose stock came in for selling was Morgan Guaranty. A spokesman there said: "We have no information about why our stock is falling and we have no difficulty with funding."

At the root of the problem lay growing concerns about international debts. Several of the big American banks have lent millions of dollars to finance trade and building projects in the Third World, particularly South America. Many of those debts are long overdue, and a solution seems further away than ever. This in turn is

sapping confidence, tempting thousands of Americans to withdraw their savings for fear of a collapse.

These fears had a sudden impact on late trading in London. Wall Street opens at 3.30pm London time, by which time the FT 30-share index was down 10.3. It fell another 10.9 in the next 90 minutes, taking it down 21.2 on the day to 526.4. This is the biggest closing fall since March 1, 1974, the day after the first general election that year, when an indecisive verdict was delivered at the polls in response to a campaign fought by Mr Edward Heath on the theme "Who governs Britain?" The country was enduring a three-day week and a miners' strike.

Although there was depression yesterday in the markets at the collapse of Wednesday's talks between Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the president of the National Union of Mineworkers, the main concern at the outset was the prospect of higher interest rates, coupled with adverse reaction to the speech by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, to the Confederation of British Industry.

This was interpreted by some observers as suggesting the growth was replacing the fight against inflation at the top of the Government's economic priorities.

Worst hit were government stocks, which fell by up to £2 apiece. Leading industrial shares fell by as much as 12p. Sectors which suffered most were oils, stores, buildings and insurances.

Shares of the big four high street banks, Barclays, Lloyds, Midland and National Westminster, fell to their lowest levels this year.

In just 20 days, the FT index has dropped 96.4 from its peak of 622.8 struck on May 4. Currency markets were in a turbulent state. The dollar was at the centre of the activity, reversing early gains to close down on the day. Sterling was fragile. It opened above the all-time low of \$1.3730 recorded in New York on Wednesday. It managed to close in London 10 points up at \$1.3815, and unchanged at 79.5 against a basket of leading currencies.

In the London money market, interest rates rose by nearly half a per cent at the longer end as the belief grew that the clearing banks may soon be forced to raise their base rates again.

Much of the speculation became self-feeding, as dealers pointed out that some institutions appeared to be withdrawing their money from London to chase the higher interest rates in New York.

## Mitterrand seeks new EEC treaty

From Ian Murray Strasbourg

President Mitterrand yesterday threw down a challenge to the EEC to work quickly towards political union, speaking at a packed and enthusiastic European Parliament in Strasbourg, the French President called for a new treaty to carry a more united Community forward into the next century.

Among the subjects he wants to see included are health, education, justice, security and the fight against terrorism. Alongside this new "Super Europe" would be a permanent secretariat to coordinate foreign policy.

The speech in which he dealt briefly but firmly with the British budget problem, was in part aimed as a direct challenge to Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Preparations should begin, he said, among those countries who were interested, implying that if Britain did not want to play a full part in the Community it would be left on the sidelines.

He called the budget quarrel "petty" and set it against the backdrop of the greater challenges facing the Community. He contrasted his vision of Europe with the more narrow one of a free trade area.

But diplomats did not expect quick results. For anything to happen, a consensus among member states would be needed and this appears a long way off. Mitterrand presses for union, page 6

Leading article, page 13

## Scargill conciliatory over new pit talks

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Fresh talks are to take place between the National Union of Mineworkers and the coal board to try to break the deadlock in the 11-week pit strike, and there are signs that the miners are shifting their ground. Union leaders responded with unexpected swiftness yesterday to a proposal from the board for three-side negotiations on Plan for Coal, the ten-year-old blueprint for the industry's future.

Mr Arthur Scargill, union president, said: "The NCB have now made an offer to talk about the dispute and have suggested that this might lead to a settlement of the present problem. That is not only an entirely new development but a first major step on their part towards reaching a solution to this problem."

The board insisted that the offer had been made during an abortive 65-minute meeting with the union executive two days ago, but coal board managers are not seeking to score points by questioning Mr Scargill's veracity.

However, they were heartened by the text of the miners' letter, which argued that "there could be no settlement" unless the board withdrew its plan to close 20 pits with the loss of 20,000 jobs.

Until now, the union has demanded withdrawal of the closures before talks. The change is regarded as more than sensible. It means the board can negotiate without pre-conditions, then a deal might be possible.

Parliament, page 4

## Three more Britons held by Libya

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Three more Britons have been detained in Libya. They were arrested about 10 days ago and have been held without charge, the Foreign Office admitted last night.

Mr Douglas Ledingham and Mr John Campbell, both businessmen, have been in custody since the start of the St James's Square siege last month. Whitehall officials said last night that other Britons had been arrested by Colonel Gaddafi's police since the breach in diplomatic relations - but all had been charged with driving

or alcohol offences and then released.

Two British diplomats, who have remained in Tripoli, and the Italian Embassy, which is acting for Britain, have been pressing for consular access and information on why the men have been held.

But similar requests on behalf of Mr Ledingham, local manager of British Caledonian, and Mr Campbell, who works for a British oil drilling company, have been ignored.

The latest arrests were on May 13, 14 and 15 but the Foreign Office did not disclose this earlier.

The Foreign Office is also posting for the release of three Britons arrested in Lagos airport, Nigeria, on Wednesday. Officials are in touch with the men's company, Bristow Helicopters.

Mr Kenneth Clark from Aberdeen, Mr Angus Paterson from Inverurie and Mr Barry Glover from Reigate are believed to have been arrested after the departure of an aircraft on which they had been working.

Libya

Libya

Libya

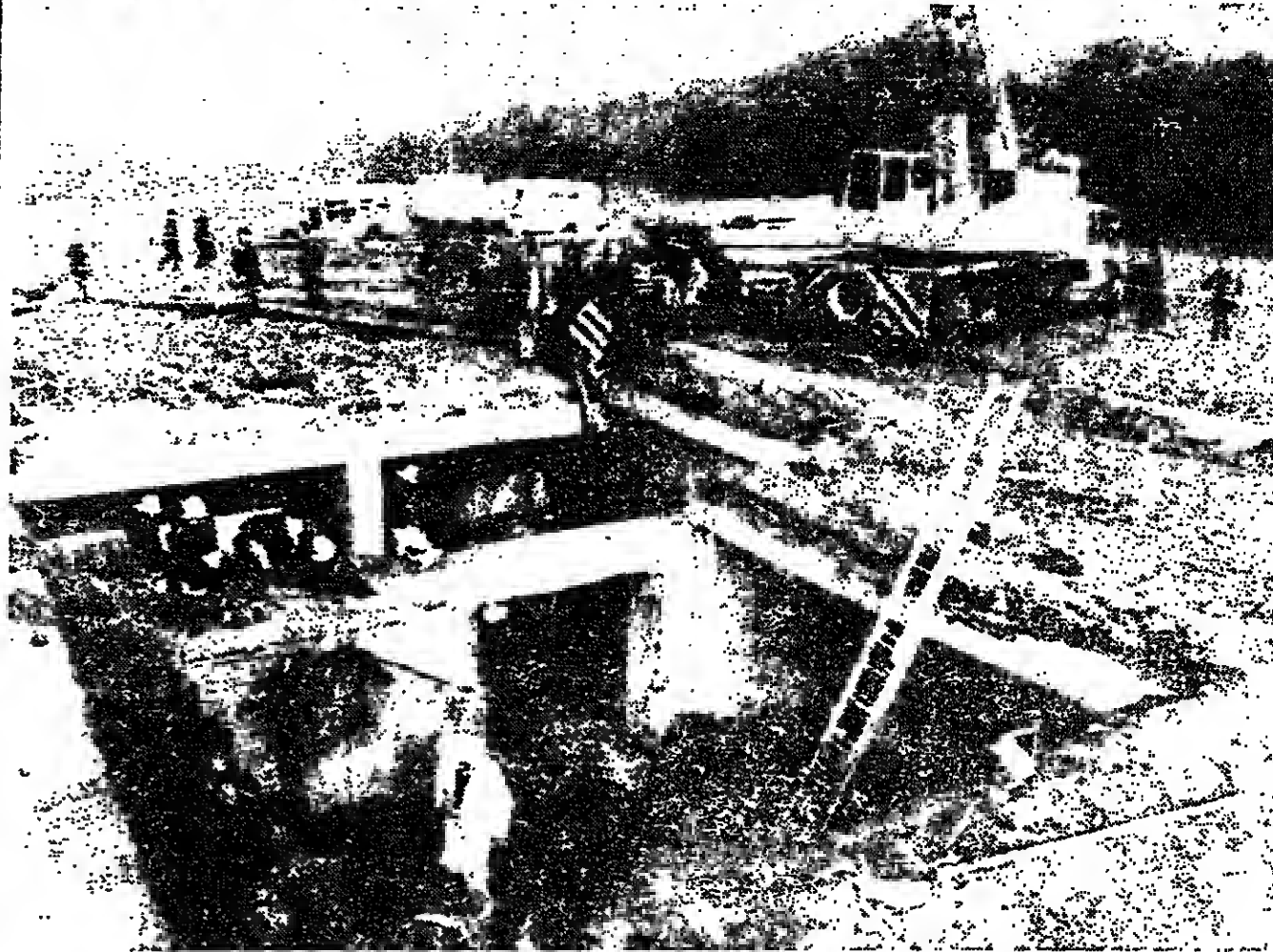
Libya

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## The roofless chamber of death



Rescue workers searching the Abbeystead site for survivors after the explosion which killed nine.

## A stunned village flies its flag at half mast

By Ronald Faux

The flag on the church tower in St Michael's on Wyre flew at half mast yesterday over a little community shocked by tragedy.

Mr Alan Hands, licensee of the Grapes public house, said: "It was really a village nofing. No one can grasp the fact that so many have been killed or badly injured. They were not just customers, they were all good friends."

At about 6pm on Wednesday, 30 people from St Michael's and neighbouring farms met in the Grapes car park. The visit to the Abbeystead water pumping station about 12 miles away had been organized by the parish council through the North West Water Authority and the invitation to anybody who wanted to join had been advertised in the window of the village shop.

Just before 6.30pm the party set out. "There was a lot of laughter, everybody was in a happy mood," Mr Hands said. Some left their cars in the park and joined friends in other vehicles. Three of the cars were still outside the Grapes yesterday.

At about 6.45pm they arrived in Garstang, where others were waiting to join them, and the party of 43, led by water board officials, went into the underground station at about 7.20pm. Less than ten minutes later there was a violent explosion.

The call received by the fire brigade was made at 7.37pm. By then nine people were dead. Hardship is not new for St Michael's and the neighbouring community of Churchtown. Severe flooding in 1980 and 1983 badly damaged the area when the Wyre river burst its banks under the weight of water pouring from the hills of the Forest of Bowland.

Abbeystead station was part of a £4m water scheme opened by the Queen four years ago. She has sent a message of sympathy.

Four of the dead came from St Michael's. In one small street, Wyre Bank, which contains only four houses, the families in two have lost their menfolk. Two other people from the street were injured.

Mr Geoffrey Seed, the water authority's area engineer, who lived near Garstang, died as he guided the group through the station. His widow, Mrs Pat Seed, is well-known for her work raising funds for cancer research.

A sufferer from cancer herself and only recently released from hospital after an operation, her campaign has raised £2.5m.

Continued on back page, col 8

## Lethal build-up of methane gas blamed for Abbeystead disaster

From Robin Young and Craig Seton, Abbeystead

A lethal accumulation of methane gas unwittingly pumped into an underground water station where 42 people were watching a demonstration was believed last night to have been responsible for the explosion that killed nine people and injured thirty-three at Abbeystead, near Lancaster, on Wednesday night.

As forensic scientists combed the rubble of the isolated outfall valve house in the Wyre Valley, Mr Bill Grenville, of the Health and Safety Executive, said: "We are almost certainly left with gas. Methane looks quite a likely cause, although we are examining other possibilities."

Emergency services officers at the site, which is on land belonging to the Duke of Westminster, agreed that the disaster had all the hallmarks of a gas explosion.

The force of the blast threw 30 two-and-a-half-ton concrete roof beams of the underground building upwards through tons of topsoil before they collapsed into the devastated valve house below, trapping and crushing to death several of the victims.

Most of the dead and injured were from the village of St Michael's on Wyre, about twelve miles away. They had been taken to the valve house - built four years ago and part of a water transfer scheme worth £55m and opened by the Queen - by officials of the North West Water Authority.

The visitors had gone there to

be reassured that the water transfer system was not responsible for contributing to the flooding of their village.

Mr George Mann, chairman of the water authority, said that the outing had been intended to have a "family flavour".

When rescuers arrived they found many of the injured crawling on their hands and knees on an embankment by the valve house.

Their clothes had been ripped from their bodies, their limbs were burnt and broken, and many had lost their hair in the flash of the explosion.

Two men who had crashed through the metal mesh floor on

agreed that the tunnel leading to the valve house is not used regularly to transfer water four and a half miles from the River Lune to the Wyre at Abbeystead. The tunnel was known to be cracked, although lined with concrete, and ground water had seeped into it at the rate of 21 litres a minute even after repairs had been attempted.

No water has been transferred through the underground tunnel from the Lune to the Wyre for 15 to 21 days before the explosion, but to show the St Michael's villagers how the transfer system worked demonstration was laid on.

Mr Alan Lacey, the district manager, who was one of the water authority team conducting the villagers round the works, had telephoned to a pumping station on the Lune and asked for water to be pumped through.

Mr Oliver Chippendale, supervisor at the pumping station, said that after five or ten minutes Mr Lacey had telephoned again to say no water had emerged and that a larger pump should be engaged. After that Mr Chippendale heard nothing for 20 minutes.

When he telephoned the valve house to check that the call was coming through the call was answered by Mr John Nelson, a water engineer. In a frantic message lasting only a few seconds he shouted: "Get

Water authority officials

Continued on back page, col 1

## Radio error admitted by Prior

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

Mr James Prior admitted publicly and privately yesterday that he had made an error in suggesting in a radio interview that he should be relieved of his job as Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

But a meeting with Conservative MPs last night, Mr Prior made clear his determination to turn his mistake to advantage. He hoped he might be able to make a last attempt during the remaining months of his tenure to achieve progress, without being suspected in Ulster of further ambitions.

The doubts over his future dominated two uncomfortable examinations for Mr Prior, first during question time in the Commons and later at a private meeting of the Northern Ireland backbench committee.

In the House Mr Prior was criticized sharply by Labour and Unionist MPs for suggesting in the interview that he had probably done as much as he could do in Ulster.

He acknowledged his "indiscretions" and said that over the years he had made many injudicious remarks, but was cheered when he said that the people of Northern Ireland respected frankness and candour.

Mr Prior's long-time critics were well in evidence at the backbench committee. Mr George Gardiner, Mr Nicholas Budgen and Mr Christopher Murphy, who opposed the establishment by Mr Prior of the Ulster Assembly, praised his personal courage but made clear they agreed with him that three years in the job would be long enough.

Parliament, page 4

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# Station blast survivor tells of being engulfed in ball of fire

Mrs Pat Kaylor, aged 50, from St Michael's-on-the-Wyre, near Garstang, Lancashire, told yesterday of a ball of fire that engulfed her in the Abbeystead explosion on Wednesday night.

She and her party, she said, were standing just inside the pumping station's main doors at the start of the visit talking to officials.

"Some went through another doorway. I never got that far."

"We were there for a total of about ten minutes and then there was this dull sort of thud and a big ball of fire came out of this other doorway and blew us out of the entrance and blew bits off cars in the park about fifteen yards away. It blew one person right down the incline outside."

"You know when you are trying to light a gas cooker and you're slow getting a match to the flame? You get a whoomph. It was like that only much bigger."

"I didn't look or go back into the building. My hands were burnt and I couldn't help or think."

"People were lying about. I couldn't recognize many of them because they were burnt like me and their hair was fused together. We could hear them calling and groaning from inside."

"Most of us had our clothes burnt or blown off - I don't know which. I think I only survived because I was near the main entrance."

"It just blew us out of the doorway. But in that split second - I must have taken it in - we were trying to scramble out as well as being blown out. I remember seeing somebody with his shirt on fire rolling on the ground."

Mrs Kaylor is being treated for burns to her hands, face, and legs.

Mr John Holmes, aged 37, also from St Michael's, was at the centre of the explosion. He was waiting in a chamber through which water was going to be pumped in a pipe.

"We were waiting and we got a little bit worried because nothing was happening. Next thing there was a big roar."

"The chamber was in two parts: I was in the left-hand side, away from the door."

"I was engulfed in flames. I could feel my skin singeing. It felt like red hot poker."

"I felt I was not going to be able to get out. The whole thing must have lasted only three or four seconds but it seemed like eternity."

"The roof gave way and there was nothing there. Suddenly I was in daylight and out - I don't quite know how."

**I couldn't recognize people because they were burnt like me, their hair fused together, their clothes blown or burnt off**

"I saw people who had all their clothes ripped off by the flames. I looked down and I saw mine had gone as well. I borrowed car keys from one of the others and managed to drive to the nearest houses."

"I knocked on the door and told the person that answered: 'For God's sake get us some help... There's been an explosion and there are about 40 people in it'."

"We drove back to the scene and directed traffic and supervised ambulances. The local nurse came down and all the villagers who could help."

Mr John Drinkle, a local farmer who was one of the first on the scene, said: "There was a great big hole blown in the ground with concrete blocks everywhere. 'One chap had been blown under a car and we lifted it so that he could crawl out. There were bodies all over, people with broken limbs, covered in blood, and with their clothing burnt'."

"Some of them knew me and they said 'Hallo, John', but I couldn't recognize them because their hair had gone, and their eyebrows had gone, and their skin was peeled back."

Divisional Officer Chris Guinas, aged 51, from the Lancaster Fire Brigade, was the first senior fire officer on the scene. "It's usually like heaven there," he said, "you don't expect to see carnage."

"There were casualties everywhere, crawling around the embankment like ants. Their clothes were burnt and hanging off their bodies."

## Those who died

The nine people who died in the explosion were named by police yesterday. They were:

Mr Geoffrey Standing, of Silverdale Close, Leyland, Preston; Mr George Allan Lacey, of Newlands Drive, Garstang; Mr John Myerscough, of Garstang Road, St Michael's on Wyre; Mr Ben Tomlinson, aged 63, and his wife Edna, aged 59, of Churchtown, near St Michael's; Mr Geoffrey Seed, of Hill View Road, Garstang; Mark Eckersley, aged 12, of Fairfield Farm, St Michael's; Mr Bill McGarry, aged 55, of Wyre Bank, St Michael's; and Mr Bill Mason, 60, also of Wyre Bank.

off their bodies and their flesh was burnt. They were helpless. There were only two ambulances to start with so we had to wrap the survivors in blankets. Some casualties were still inside on the metal grille above the water, but some were trapped underneath the concrete beams and they were badly mutilated and dead."

He said that before heavy lifting gear arrived from Lancaster to remove the 30 two-and-a-half-ton beams that had been lifted in the air by the force of the explosion and collapsed back inside the underground chamber, ladders had to be used to get to casualties still inside.

Mr Guinan described the rescue of two men - severely injured and barely conscious - who were seen in the water beneath the metal grille but in the far corner so that they could not be reached.

Leading Fireman David Saville, from Lancaster, and an unnamed ambulance man were lowered into the water and swam across to the two survivors.

"They were in very bad shape and barely moving," Mr Guinan said. "One had a broken leg and severe burns and the other was burnt and blue with cold."

The fireman and the ambulance man gripped the two men and swam with them back to a ladder which had been lowered from the shattered grille. They were then lifted out and hauled to the ground above.

Later, three more bodies were found under water lying in the silt at the bottom of the water chamber.

## Worst burns since Sir Galahad

A plastic surgeon dealing with most of the survivors of the Ahheystead explosion described yesterday the stark rule of thumb doctors use to assess burn victims: chances of recovery they added the percentage of the body area burnt to the patient's age.

If the total is more than 100, "you've got trouble". Mr Andrew Howcroft, consultant plastic surgeon at the Royal Preston Hospital, said.

He is one of a team of three called to help at Lancaster Royal Infirmary. None of the 27 explosion victims there fits his equation, but all are seriously burnt, and one is in intensive care.

One woman is burnt over 60 per cent of her body. Another has the entire depth of her skin burnt off over 30 per cent. The deepest burns in fact hurt the



Dead: John 'Will' Myerscough



Dead: George Lacey



Dead: Geoffrey Seed



Dead: Mark Eckersley



Seriously injured: Thomas Eckersley



Injured: Frank Coupe



Injured: Edith Tyson



Injured: James Gardner



Injured: Mary Gardner



Injured: Elsie Rowlinson

## Plastic surgeon's task

Mr Guinan added that he had been at home when the alarm was raised. He set off in his own car, arriving at the scene with the first fire tender.

"There was only one person who seemed a little bit coherent," he said, "but I couldn't get much out of him. Everybody

else I was was either dead or injured."

The biggest problem had been the danger from the roof beams that had fallen back into the underground chamber, smashing through the heavy-duty wire grille on which many of those who were killed or injured had been standing.

## A grandiose scheme of the 1960s

By John Witherow

The transfer of water from the River Lune, which flows from Cumbria into the Irish Sea, to the Wyre to the south was one of the grandiose schemes of the 1960's to meet the rising demand for water in the conurbations of south Lancashire.

The idea, rather like the ever-increasing industries of Blackburn, Preston and Blackpool would never dry up and would not have to "steal" water from Greater Manchester.

It was also thought that the working population would demand more water for washing machines and dishwashers as the consumer revolution embraced the back streets.

The recession however has largely put paid to the increase in demand and the North West Water Authority, which inherited the scheme from a hotchpotch of water authorities, finds that expected water shortages of the 1980s have been postponed.

## Methane blamed as main suspect

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Methane gas, the main natural cause of underground explosions and a scourge to generations of miners, is the prime suspect in the Ahheystead disaster.

Odourless and invisible, but highly inflammable, methane is produced from the decomposition of cellulose. It builds up in the decay of vegetation at ground level and in the pores of rock below the Earth's surface. It is most common, and most hazardous to man, in coalfields.

It becomes potentially explosive when it forms between 5 and 15 per cent of the atmosphere. In British coal mines, it causes concern when it registers 1.25 per cent, and a mine would be evacuated if the reading reached 2.5 per cent.

The location of the pumping station in the Forest of Bowland suggests a likelihood of methane.

One mining engineer said yesterday that its position underground and its proximity to a valley bottom were

conditions in which methane was likely to exist. Some coal was known to exist in parts of the underground area through which the station's pipeline ran, at depths of as much as 500ft.

Seepage of methane into the pipeline or the pumping station might be possible from the surrounding strata, another mining source said. Inspectors from the Health and Safety Executive were "testing" the immediate area of the blast for gas traces last night.

The executive last inspected the station in July, 1981, and found nothing untoward. "It is a low-risk establishment," an official said. "There are no hazardous substances used or stored there and we would not consider it a potentially dangerous place."

The executive will investigate the accident and the investigation report will be published. Methane gas is detected in underground workings either by the "Dewar" lamp, or by the "methanometer".

## Houghton backs teachers' pay inquiry

By Richard Garner

The time has come for a new independent inquiry into teachers' pay, Lord Houghton, who chaired the inquiry which gave the profession rises of about 30 per cent, said yesterday.

Lord Houghton was speaking on the tenth anniversary of the establishment of his inquiry as pressure grew from local authorities for the current claim to go to arbitration.

The teachers want a phased restoration of pay to the levels set by Lord Houghton's inquiry which would require a 31 per cent increase.

Meanwhile, the policy

committee of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities supported moves to take the claim to arbitration and called for the management panel of the Burnham Committee, which negotiates pay, to meet as soon as possible.

Mr Douglas McAvoy, acting general secretary of the 235,000-strong National Union of Teachers, whose members ended a three-day strike in 224 schools yesterday, said that a quarter of the 104 local education authorities in England and Wales favoured arbitration.

Lord Houghton, who was

speaking at a press conference organized by the union said: "I am quite convinced that enough time has gone by since the 1974 inquiry to justify another one. If it is delayed then the catching up process and the extent of the revision necessary will be all the greater and all the more difficult."

Lord Houghton said that his one regret was that no mechanism had been set up in the 1974 inquiry to allow negotiations to be conducted more equitably.

"When dispute arises between government and public services, there should be some means of referring to the

## Threat of exams disruption

Polytechnic and college lecturers will abandon voluntary duties disrupting summer examinations if any of their colleagues at North London Polytechnic are jailed for refusing to identify students photographed at a recent picket.

Mr Justice Mans-Jones will give judgement today on whether two heads of department and 12 course tutors are legally bound to reveal the identities of 18 students alleged to have taken part in a mass picket which prevented Mr Patrick Harrington, a National Front member, from attending lectures at the North London Polytechnic.

As Mr Harrington defied another noisy demonstration to attend the last lectures of the academic year, Mr David Triesman, the London regional secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, threatened "the most major industrial response" if any of the lecturers went to prison.



Penelope Keith with her portrait by John Edwards at the Royal Society of Portrait Painters exhibition at the Mall Galleries, London, which opens today. (Photograph: John Voos)

## Investigation launched into CPSA's lurch to left

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

An investigation has been launched into elections in the Civil and Public Services Association which last week gave left-wingers a landslide victory over the ruling right-wing leadership.

The first meeting yesterday of the new executive, on which the left has a 23 to 6 majority, heard that various complaints about the conduct of the election had been referred to the union's accountants who act as returning officers in the election.

Mrs Kate Losinska, the union's right-wing president, who narrowly held the seat in a contest with Mr Kevin Roddy, said last night that the election was a mess.

## Deduction of fines from benefit pay proposed

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A proposal that court fines should be deducted at source from supplementary benefit to reduce fine defaulting, was put forward at the conference of the Justices' Clerks' Society in Blackpool yesterday.

The clerks, chief legal advisers to magistrates in England and Wales, expressed concern over the large increase in fine defaulting, probably as a result of unemployment. In one court the number of defendants sentenced to prison for not paying fines was six times the number sentenced to prison directly for other offences.

Mr Friel said: "These are very troubling statistics and I would hazard a guess that the vast majority are unemployed". He urged consideration of the introduction of a system whereby fines could be attached to the payment of benefit

## Ulster police find biggest explosives haul

Police were questioning several people last night after an informer led them to the biggest single explosives find in Northern Ireland (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

The informer gave details of four ammunition and two explosives dumps in co Tyrone and, in carefully coordinated swoops by police and army, two tons of explosive were found. Also uncovered in searches between Carrickmore and Six Mile Cross were 1,600 rounds of ammunition, two weapons, detonators and other bomb-making equipment.

## Officer quits Police Federation

From Stewart Tiedler, Scarborough

The senior Police Federation official who spoke of "our coloured brethren" and "knives" during a debate on Wednesday at the federation's annual conference yesterday resigned all his posts with the body.

Inspector Peter Johnson, of Durham, left the conference in Scarborough after tendering his resignation. He was one of two contenders in the recent elections for the chairmanship of the federation and had just completed 18 months serving on a Home Office working party on race relations.

Mr Leslie Curtis, the conference chairman, told the 1,000 delegates yesterday that the federation "dissociated itself from the remark."

A spokesman for Durham police said that "Mr Eldred Boothby, the Chief Constable, had no comment to make. If any complaint is made it will be investigated by the force."

Mr Eldred Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds and parliamentary adviser to the federation, told the conference that the worst injuries endured by the police were not physical but "verbal blades" between the shoulder blades of people accusing them of exceeding their authority, of terror tactics or, "to quote Mr Scargill, 'behaving like the Nazi Gestapo'."

Allegations of this kind were absurd and dangerous nonsense, Mr Griffiths said, but they were picked up and became part of the official record of the Commons.

He said that in 20 years "I have never known a time when so virulent an undercurrent of hostility had run so strongly on the Opposition benches."

In a speech which ended with a noisy standing ovation from the conference Mr Griffiths was clearly reflecting the frustrations of delegates haunted by the miners' dispute. He said that the police were not enforcing government industrial policy.

## Left stays at top in Aslef

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The leadership of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef) looks certain to remain in control of the left following the election of Mr Neil Milligan as a probable successor to Mr Ray Buckton as general secretary.

Mr Milligan, who represents the union's members on Southern Region and London Transport, will take over as assistant general secretary at the end of the year but under union custom and practice is almost certain to take over from Mr Buckton, when the general secretary retires.

In the election for a successor to Mr Don Pullen, Mr Milligan polled 13,060 votes to the 7,645 won by Mr Bill Ronkley, the communist president of the union.

Mr Milligan, aged 57, started work on the railways as a fireman more than 40 years ago and has been a full-time Aslef official for 19 years.

## Divorce Bill

Mr Leo Abse, MP, was quoted on May 22 as saying that Sir Patrick Mayhew QC, the Solicitor General, had suggested that "an opinion expressed ex cathedra by a judge in evidence to Parliament" should be circulated by solicitors and be regarded as binding.

In debate on the Government's Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill Sir Patrick said the Law Society might "do better" to consider publicizing the views of Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division, as to how courts would interpret the new Bill, rather than the doubts expressed, if it wished to ally solicitors' fears that the Bill would resurrect "conduct" in divorce courts.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$22.75; Canada \$22.75; Germany \$22.75; France \$22.75; Italy \$22.75; Japan \$22.75; Netherlands \$22.75; Norway \$22.75; Sweden \$22.75; Switzerland \$22.75; USA \$22.75; UK \$22.75; West Germany \$22.75; Austria \$22.75; Belgium \$22.75; Denmark \$22.75; Finland \$22.75; Greece \$22.75; Ireland \$22.75; Israel \$22.75; Korea \$22.75; Luxembourg \$22.75; Malaysia \$22.75; Mexico \$22.75; New Zealand \$22.75; Norway \$22.75; Portugal \$22.75; Singapore \$22.75; South Africa \$22.75; Spain \$22.75; Sweden \$22.75; Switzerland \$22.75; Taiwan \$22.75; Thailand \$22.75; USA \$22.75; UK \$22.75; West Germany \$22.75; Austria \$22.75; Belgium \$22.75; Denmark \$22.75; Finland \$22.75; France \$22.75; Greece \$22.75; Ireland \$22.75; Israel \$22.75; Korea \$22.75; Luxembourg \$22.75; Malaysia \$22.75; Mexico \$22.75; New Zealand \$22.75; Norway \$22.75; Portugal \$22.75; Singapore \$22.75; South Africa \$22.75; Spain \$22.75; Sweden \$22.75; Switzerland \$22.75; 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## Guarantee for five years proposed to end repeated house surveys

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

House buyers should be provided with a five-year guarantee against defects instead of having to pay for a survey, Mr John Thomas, vice-chairman of the Anglia Building Society, proposed yesterday.

He said that such a scheme could come into operation in the next 10 years. The present system, when the same house was often surveyed for three or four different buyers, was absurd, he argued.

There is increasing pressure for change. The Building Societies' Association is proposing that societies should be allowed to carry out a range of services for house buyers, including surveys, conveyancing and estate agency work.

The conveyancing committee set up by the Government to examine ways in which non-solicitors can carry out conveyancing is also looking into ways of simplifying and speeding up house transfers. It is specifically examining a survey system.

Mr Thomas, who is also

housing spokesman for the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, said that he envisaged a system where the seller, before putting his home on the market, paid for a survey including a valuation of the property.

The property would then be put on sale with the report and an insurance against defects for five years.

The sale particulars would therefore offer the property with guarantees and it would, he believed, sell for a higher price than one without a guarantee. Indeed, buyers would not unnaturally become suspicious of a seller who sought to sell without the backing of a seller's survey, Mr Thomas said.

He suggested that buyers would like the system because they would not, in normal cases, need their own survey; sellers would like it because of the one survey and the prospect of a reliable sale; agents offering the service would like it because

they would achieve more instructions.

The whole concept would be to provide a buyer with a short, clear report designed to satisfy him that, for the indemnified period, the property would remain sound, as was the case with most homes.

"The survey should not be a full structural inspection to tell everyone that, for example, the bath plug is missing, the windows can be closed and the doorknobs work. For I do not believe that most buyers are concerned about such padding in reports. If that detail is required then a purchaser must commission his own survey", Mr Thomas said.

### Fire cost £18m

A fire at tea and food warehouse in Banbury, Oxfordshire, caused more than £18m worth of damage, police revealed yesterday.

## Pantomime cow 'killed' by farmers

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

A pantomime cow was "sacrificed" on the steps of the Welsh Office in Cardiff yesterday as farmers from Dyfed demonstrated against the European Economic Community's cut in milk quotas.

The farmers, from Wales's most rural county, had planned to bring live cattle to Cardiff, but decided that the long journey would cause them too much suffering.

Earlier in the week they had trapped Mr Michael Jopling, the Minister of Agriculture, in a small Dyfed village for more than two hours as they poured thousands of gallons of milk down drains.

A document prepared by Dyfed County Council claims that the cuts will cost its farmers more than £13m in lost income. Dyfed has 4,000 of the 6,800 dairy farms in Wales and most of them have fewer than 50 cows.

The council says that hundreds of jobs will be threatened, including some at the five creameries in the county.

"A depressed economy in Dyfed will have a debilitating effect on the social, cultural and environmental aspects of life", the document says.

## Keeper killed by 'aroused' elephant

Mr Mark Aitken, aged 22, a zoo keeper, died after a sexually-aroused Indian bull elephant crushed him on an iron rail, an inquest at Ashford, Kent, was told yesterday.

Mr Aitken died when the elephant, Bindu, wrapped his trunk around him and pulled him to the fence at Mr John Aspinall's private zoo park at Port Lympne near Ashford.

Off-duty police sergeant Michael Barry told the inquest: "On a visit to the zoo with my family I saw a bull elephant in an aggravated state. It was sexually aroused and banging its head on a fence".

Mr Pat O'Brian, aged 25, a colleague of Mr Aitken said: "Bindu took a dislike to me and

I was told by Mark to stay away from him. On April 7 Mark and I went into the elephant house about 1.30pm to see if everything was all right. It was just a check.

"Bindu's yard was full of muck and so Mark got a wheelbarrow to shovel it out. I heard an aggressive 'get off me' type shout. He yelled 'Bindu', I ran up as soon as I heard it.

"The elephant backed away and Mark's body was on the ground. I pulled it as far away from Bindu as I could. I was worried Bindu would drag him into the yard. It only took a few seconds for me to get to Mark's body.

Mr Aitken who lived at a staff flat at the zoo, was injured by another elephant last November.

Senior elephant keeper Mr Martin Smith told the inquest: "Bindu was going through a type of adolescence. He was a bit cocky and pushy."

Dr Marshall King, consultant pathologist at the William Harvey Hospital, Ashford, said: "Death was caused by multiple injuries and was instantaneous."

"His injuries were consistent with an elephant trunk wrapped around his waist. The animal tried to lift him up and a rail was forced into his neck and shoulder."

Mr Aitken: Crushed on rail

## Martin girl friend freed by Court of Appeal

Sue Stephens, the former girl friend of David Martin, the gunman, has her six-months jail sentence suspended by the Court of Appeal yesterday. The two men jilted with her for handling stolen goods for Martin's benefit had their nine-month sentences reduced to six months and suspended.

All three lost their appeals against conviction, but the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, sitting with Mr Justice Mustill and Mr Justice Otton, said: "No immediate imprisonment was necessary."

Martin was found hanged in his cell at Parkhurst Prison in March this year. He has been serving a 25-year sentence.

End Lane, west Hampstead, London, Lord Lane said that she had no previous convictions

and had derived no benefit from storing and collecting Martin's belongings. She had also been seriously wounded when the police shot Steven Waldorf in mistake for Martin.

Stephens, Lester Purdy, aged 30, a film editor, of Grovelands Road, Palmers Green, and Peter Enter, aged 27, an electrician of Ladbrooke Grove, north Kensington, both London, were jailed by Knightsbridge Crown Court last November. They had claimed that their convictions were unsatisfactory because of misdirections by the trial judge.

Lord Lane said that, although Judge Babington had not been as clear and accurate as he should have been, his mistakes had been so trivial that no jury could have possibly have been led astray by them.

## Population 'should be cut to 35 million'

By John O'Leary  
Britain should aim to reduce its population to 35million over the next 100 years to be self-sufficient in food at a time of inevitable shortages, the family planning group Population Concern says in a report published yesterday.

The report estimates that the present population of 56million would have to live on only 1,600 calories a day if Britain had to feed itself. 35million would be the maximum for the present mixed diet.

The reduction implies an average of about 1.6 children a

couple until 2080. By then, the group believes, world population growth will require nearly every country to be self-sufficient in staple foods.

One of the main targets of the report is the enthusiasm being shown for a baby boom to check the development of an ageing population. In fact, it is argued, a rise in the birthrate would increase the proportion of the population dependent on the state.

**Population** Misconception (Population Concern, 231 Tottenham Court Road, London W1, £2.50).

## £6m total for Elveden contents

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's brought down the hammer on the last lot at Elveden Hall, Norfolk, yesterday, having secured Lord Iveagh £6m for the contents of his house; the firm had suggested in advance that they might be worth about £2.5m.

Yesterday's sale saw three coal scuttles secure £702 (estimate £150 to £200) and a nineteenth-century silver-mounted cut glass honey pot £3,450 (estimate £300 to £400).

Elveden's furniture price bonanza moved to Lawrence's sale room in Crewkerne, Somerset, where English furniture formerly at Hinton House was being sold on behalf of Lady Poulett. A pair of George III kingwood commodes, attributed to Pierre Langlois, sold for £99,000 (estimate £50,000) to an unnamed American dealer.

## Teenage fares cut for London

Cheap travel for teenagers is to be offered on London's buses and Tubes under an experimental scheme announced by the Greater London Council yesterday.

About 100,000 schoolchildren and students aged 16 and 17 will pay child fares of 10p on the bus and 20p to 60p on the Tube at all times. Other than for some school journeys the scheme will cost more than £5m a year.

## 'Secret passion' in Dick Emery's life

Dick Emery, the comedian who spent the last months of his life torn between his mistress and his fifth wife, may have been seeing a third woman, the High Court heard yesterday.

Miss Fay Hillier, the former showgirl with whom he lived while still returning to his wife for sex, said it was "unlikely but possible" that a third and young blonde was the secret passion of Mr Emery's life.

The woman mentioned in court by Mr Hedley Marten, counsel for Mr Emery's widow, Josephine, was Miss Suzi Silvey, a showgirl aged 26.

In a newspaper article written the week after Mr Emery's death aged 67 in January last year, Miss Silvey had said: "Dick was torn between his wife and his mistress and came to me asking for help."

Mr Marten was cross-examining Miss Hillier, aged 35, on the third day of the case in which Mrs Emery is challenging her husband's will, which gave Miss Hillier a large portion of his estate.

Asked if she believed Mr Emery was interested in any other women before he died, other women before he died, Miss Hillier said: "I don't think he had a serious intent toward any other woman but he was always a flirtatious man. I always had a glad eye for a passing girl."

Earlier, Miss Hillier denied that her relationship with Mr Emery was based purely on sex; Emery was based purely on sex, particularly during the last year of his life when she had the "unpleasant" job of nursing him.

She said: "I believe he loved me and was telling the truth

when he said he wanted our lives to be together". Miss Hillier, who remains in the home the couple shared in Shepperton, Middlesex, also described how Mr Emery begged her to go back to him when he had second thoughts after returning to his wife in 1981.

"I loved him so much that I threw self-preservation to the winds", she told the court. Mr Emery's actress widow - known professionally as Josephine Blake, is challenging his will which gave her only a half-share in her £235,000 home at Weybridge, Surrey. Miss Hillier was left the other half plus the remainder of the comedian's estate. But debts have cut the £300,000 total to £127,000. The hearing continues today.



Hat trends: Velvet and veil with a winning hand, a velvet saucer with a wire swirl and a silver band with an osprey feather, from Philip Somerville's new autumn collection. (Photographs: Suresh Karadia).

## Glut will force egg prices down

By Kenneth Gosling

An egg glut could occur from next week with price benefits for shoppers, thanks to a diversion of supplies normally produced for the Middle East market. Prices of larger sized eggs will be unchanged but prices of size three eggs will drop by 2p a dozen, size four by 6p and the smaller sizes five, six and seven by 8p, according to Goldenlay Eggs, Britain's largest egg farmer cooperative.

Goldenlay said yesterday that the price reduction was the largest for many months.

Big quantities produced in Finland and the eastern block nations for the Middle East are now being channelled into Europe.

With prices dropping in The Netherlands, West Germany and France, those countries are exporting eggs to Britain where the market has been buoyant.

The Eggs Authority said that size three eggs were 94.8p a dozen in supermarkets last week; size four 91.2p

## Companies recruit key staff abroad

By Richard Evans

GEC and Plessey are recruiting specialist workers from abroad because of the shortage in 18-year-olds during the next decade.

Mr Rogers said: "We have only in the last three months got going in earnest in overseas recruitment. We have recruited 43 engineers from Australia, New Zealand and the United States."

"We are currently running recruitment activities in Ireland and Belgium."

If the company could not get sufficient key technologists, its ability to recruit other staff would be diminished, Mr Rogers said.

In the short term graduates from other disciplines had to be trained, he said.

"In the long term a great deal of work has to be done in the educational sector. Far too many boys and girls are giving up maths and physics before O level and so shutting themselves off for ever from the best employment opportunities we have had for a long time."

The firm was 10 per cent short in recruiting such special-

## Employers seek exam reforms

By Edward Townsend

Britain's engineering employers today enter the education debate with a call for the abolition of O level and CSE examinations and the establishment of a national system of pupil assessment.

The Engineering Employers' Federation wants the new system to cover the whole population at the age of 16+, and be based on a single examination system and records of achievement.

The federation's proposals are in response to the recent declaration by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, that the messages given by employers and parents about school examinations needed to be "unscrambled".

The federation says that the present GCE and CSE exams gave insufficient emphasis to "understanding, application of knowledge, transferable skills (such as problem solving) and other non-academic qualities essential for adult life."

## Curbs on doctors' deputies dropped

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Deputizing services used by general practitioners at nights and weekends are to be monitored by new committees, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, announced yesterday.

He has, however, dropped proposals that would heavily restrict the amount doctors could earn from deputizing.

Under the original proposals, which were attacked by family doctors, single-handed GPs and doctors in partnerships of two would normally have been restricted to using the services three nights a week and alternate weekends, while doctors in partnerships of three or more would have normally been expected to provide their own cover.

Under the new rules family practitioner committees are being told that as at present doctors should not be allowed to use deputies every night and weekend.

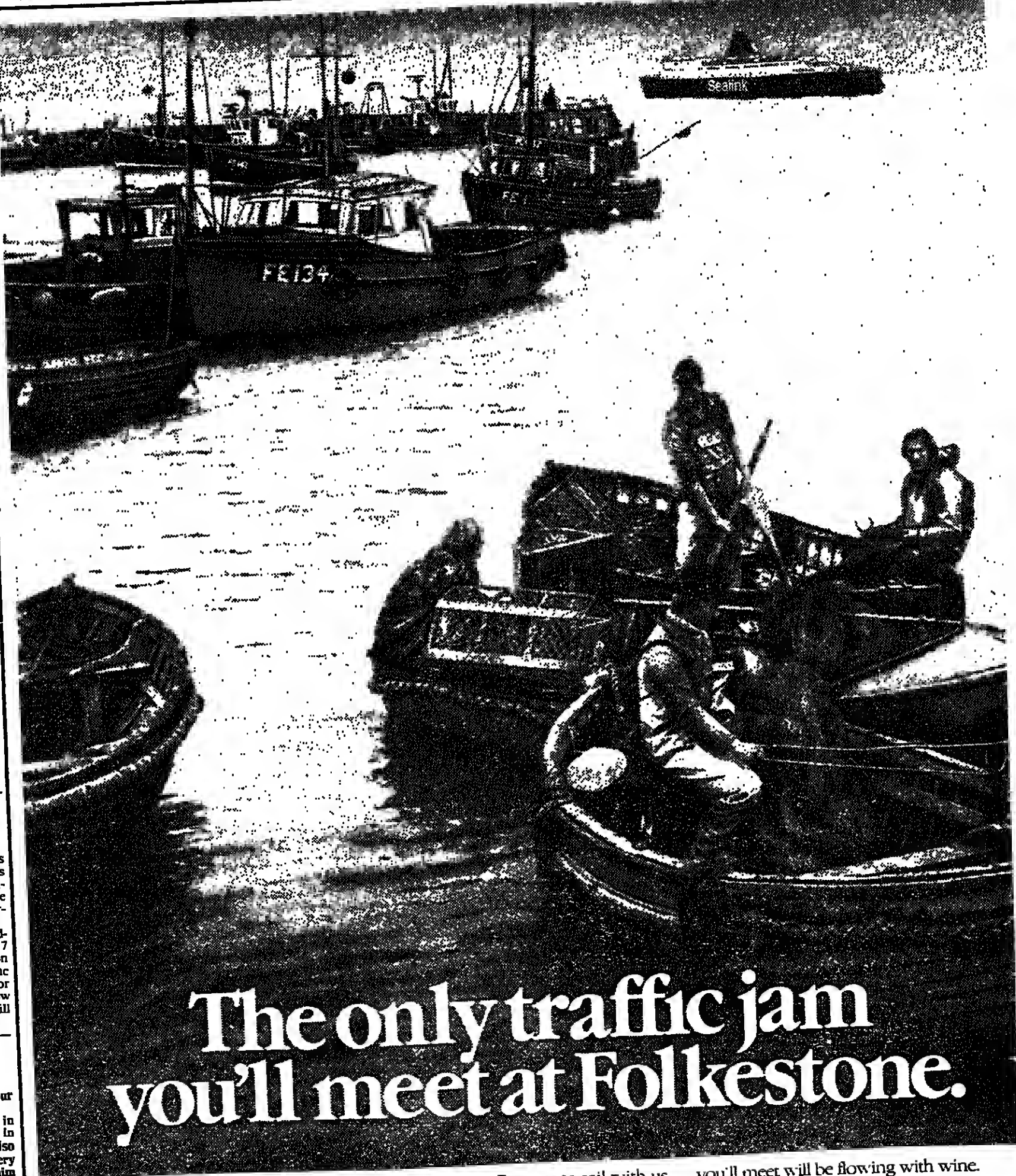
But the committees are being given wide flexibility in how far they can permit doctors to use services, taking into account their age and the demand for out-of-hours calls.

Deputizing services will be monitored by a subcommittee made up of doctors and half of laymen with no doctor who has a financial interest in a deputizing service being permitted to sit on it.

Consents to use the service will be reviewed annually, and a liaison officer will be appointed to make unscheduled checks that deputizing services are keeping to agreed procedures.

Doctors working as deputies will have to have had at least six months experience of general practice.

Mr Clarke said that legislation going through Parliament would make family practitioner committees directly responsible to ministers through the FPCs rather than as present to local professional committees.



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## PARLIAMENT May 24 1984

# Leaders welcome prospect of further talks

## COAL DISPUTE

The Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition both welcomed the prospect of further talks in the coal mining dispute but there were sharp exchanges between the two in the Commons over interpretation of the supplementary benefit rules in providing support for the wives and families of striking miners.

Mr Neil Kinnock welcomed a change in the Prime Minister's attitude towards conciliation in the dispute but went on to appeal to her not to inhibit support of miners' wives and families. Mrs Thatcher said that the law, as always, was carried out and after she had apparently condemned the idea, amid loud Labour protest, that politicians should be allowed to bend the law, Mr Kinnock accused her of sounding like a bureaucratic tape recorder.

His voice rising in volume, he appealed to her to act like a human being, but the Prime Minister told him that shouting at the dispatch box would not alter the law. It had been passed by the House.

Exchanges on the dispute began with a question from Mr Terry Davis (Birmingham, Lodge Hill, Lab) who referred to the breakdown of the talks between Mr Scargill, the miners' leader, and Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board.

Mrs Thatcher said she did not accept that interpretation of the outcome. The meeting between the two leaders had been followed by the offer of talks at a senior official level without prior commitment from either side, in relation to the *Plan for Coal* which had been the subject of discussion.

I understand that that offer has been taken up (she said) and I think it is the best thing. I understand from some of the ministering from below the gangway murmuring that it must be right.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) It means we've won. (Labour cheers)

Mr Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition: May I welcome the change in the Prime Minister's attitude towards conciliation in the dispute, and express the hope that she will do all she can, since she has extensive powers in these matters, in order to promote constructive discussions in the dispute.

And in a spirit of conciliation and humanity, will she instruct the Department of Health and Social Security not in any way to inhibit the supply of support to miners' wives and families, or withdraw any support that is necessary to people who are in great domestic difficulty?

Mrs Thatcher: The rules for supplementary benefit, as Mr Kinnock knows, are set out in legislation and there is an appeal from any particular decision to independent statutory authorities. The legislation is not what I have carried out, exactly as it has always been.

Mr Kinnock: That was an answer of extraordinary insensitivity to families in real difficulties.

There is discretion that can be exercised to support expectant mothers, a discretion that can be exercised to ensure that people get their Giro cheques on time; a discretion that can be exercised so that people getting food parcels do not lose the entitlement they have.

Will she ensure that the discretion exists under the law is exercised in favour of people who are in difficulty? (Conservative protests)

Mrs Thatcher: Mr Kinnock does not have the fundamental facts (Labour protests). The law with regard to supplementary benefit is set out in legislation and in orders passed through this House. Politicians cannot determine how much any individual person gets and it would be totally wrong if they could.

It is independent statutory authorities to whom appeal lies, when determining how much it is, if dissatisfaction is expressed by anyone.

If Mr Kinnock is suggesting a politician can bend the law... (Loud Labour protests)

Mr Kinnock: Mrs Thatcher sounds like a bureaucratic tape recorder. She knows well that under the law, within the law, with no politician bending it, it is possible for local officers to help people in need, old people and poor people.

Can she act like a human being and say that she wants that discretion to be exercised so that people in need can be helped?

Mrs Thatcher: Shouting at the dispatch box will not alter the law. The law is not as Mr Kinnock set out from the Front Bench.

It is not my law but the law which is applied by the House on supplementary benefits.



Robinson: MacGregor a bad appointment

The law is there and provision is made for appeal in the particular case. What he says shows that he neither understands, nor wants the law to be applied.

Mr Alexander Eadie (Midlothian, Lab) Since the NCB have had a rethink as a consequence of them walking out of the meeting yesterday with the NUM, and as talks are about to be resumed, can she give an assurance that she and



Eadie: Conciliation has been sadly lacking

the Government will do everything in their power to make sure that those talks come to a satisfactory conclusion, since conciliation and consultation should be in the political knapsack of any government and are sadly lacking in this Government's as of late? (Conservative laughter)

Mrs Thatcher: I realize that Mr Eadie was probably at the meeting although when I last answered questions he shouted that the meeting had been cancelled because I had put a veto on it. Neither was correct.

The meeting took place and at that meeting the NCB offered talks at a senior level between the two sides to discuss Plan for Coal. At that meeting, officials of the NCB offered three presentations.

One was on Plan for Coal and they asked for comments and opinions. There were none. One was on market prospects for coal and they asked for comment and opinion. There were none. One was on the effect on pits and faces as the dispute dragged on and they asked for comment and opinion. There were none.

Another was one of the financial prospects and they asked for comment and opinion. There were none.

After that the NCB offered talks at a senior level between the two sides on Plan for Coal.

It was wise offer, the kind of offer which should be made between management and workforce. I most earnestly hope that talks will succeed because the Government has done its part by providing the investment in the future of the coal industry.

Mr Geoffrey Robinson (Coventry, North-West, Lab) That long list of agenda which was discussed yesterday is totally irrelevant to the real issues which have to be discussed and it should not be surprising to her that the NCB chairman has already volunteered out of further negotiations. Does that not prove to her that a bad appointment that was?

Will she not take the initiative? The initiative lies with her to put forward a realistic agenda of proper discussion to get a settlement to this terrible dispute (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher: If he reflects on that agenda, he will find that every item is highly relevant. He is failing to observe that a letter has gone and has been accepted as a result of consultation between management and workforce.

They have to cooperate in the future. I wish the talks every success.

An attempt by Mr Derek Fiebert (Leeds Central, Lab) to get an emergency debate on the teachers' dispute in the Commons was rejected by the Speaker.

So long as BL remained as a group, surplus from one part of the business could be used to help finance the deficits of other parts. But the Government intended to deny this and to force BL to sell off its extra resources and to sell off this year the jewel in its crown, Jaguar, to private enterprise.

It is this decision (he said) which has inevitably posed a major crisis for BL and decisively tipped the scale against any efforts by the company, from its own resources, to continue with the Bathgate operation. That is the direct responsibility of the Government and of the Secretary of State.

There was still sufficient time before the closure of Bathgate for an independent reappraisal of the markets at home and abroad. To sell BL trucks and cars, to reduce market share should be increased by reactivating the Model 211 project and introducing new models and engines.

There was still a gap in the market for a replacement for a light van and there should be a new British-built vehicle in precisely this range of commercial vehicles at Bathgate.

The decision on C H Roe should be put on ice while the Government reactivated the grant for new buses. It should encourage the municipal transport authorities to buy the vehicles they needed.

The Government should at least postpone the damaging and financially disabling proposal to privatize Jaguar this year. This would make difficult any major contribution to finance the revival of the commercial vehicle division.

It is expected on the road, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was the principle gravedigger - Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman and Mr Geoffrey Robinson, said, in opening the emergency debate.

He said the decision meant not only the abandonment of vehicle manufacturing in Scotland, but of all efforts to reinstate BL as a major manufacturer of commercial vehicles.

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# Prior confesses to injudicious remarks

## ULSTER

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, acknowledged in the Commons that over the years he had made many injudicious remarks. But he had always thought frankness and candour was something that people in Northern Ireland respected and, as such, he would go on being frank and candid.

He commented amid laughter that he welcomed the return of the Official Unionist Party to the Assembly, even if he was chosen, though, it was brought about by his own indiscretions. If that is the case (he added) perhaps I had better create a few more indiscretions.

The Secretary of State had dealt with references to his remarks on Monday to a local radio station suggesting he had served long enough in his present office. Mr Prior said he had the complete confidence of the Government and Cabinet and the Prime Minister.

He said he believed the wishes of the people of Northern Ireland with regard to their sovereignty and to whom they wished to belong must be respected at all times. Parts of the Forum report went a long way to show a much greater understanding of the Unionist position in Northern Ireland.

There were gasps and shouts of "Disgraceful" from the Conservative back benches when Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, OUP) asked: Does Mr Prior consider that the officials in the Northern Ireland Office whose disastrous advice he has followed with characteristic self-satisfaction and obtuseness, contemplate with any degree of satisfaction the consequences of their achievements?

Mr Prior stated: I find his words almost impossible to reply to. They are so utterly disgraceful he does not credit to a distinguished politician as long as I have been in the position to discuss matters of mutual concern within the framework of the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council.

Sir John Bigger-Davison (Epping, Conservative) The return of the Official Unionist Party to the Northern Ireland Assembly, will be given special consideration to the Unionist Assembly party's discussion paper well-named *The Way Forward* and not dismiss it as he has sometimes dismissed similar ideas put forward from the benches behind him?

Mr Prior: I have not rejected this proposal. I regard as encouraging both in the language and the ideas it

of their most cherished views (he said) if we want peace because in the end the result is greater than the difference.

Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast East, DUP) said there deep apprehension at the prospect of having a five month period with a Secretary of State who said he had nothing further to offer? Does he believe (he added) that in that period he can make some contribution by starting a new initiative on security?

Mr Prior: There is widespread anxiety in the province, as there has been over a period of time, over security. I certainly respond to that in any and every way that I can. It is not solely by security forces alone that we shall overcome the problems of Northern Ireland.

Mr James Mather (Stratford, C) There are many in the House who admire the fortitude with which he has carried out his duties and who wish him well in the next few months in trying to secure peace for the two communities and trying to bring them both together.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) Has not this lame duck Secretary of State effectively resigned from his position after making a statement at the weekend?

Would not another Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, regarding security and other matters, have been a better more circumspect in this row with Mr Thatcher, which can only rebound on the job Mr Prior is supposed to be doing?

Mr Prior: I have the complete confidence of the Government, the Cabinet and the Prime Minister. I suspect that is more than he can say about his leader.

Mr Prior also said that he expected to meet the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Ireland in London tomorrow (Friday) and to him and other Irish ministers from time to time to discuss matters of mutual concern within the framework of the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Council.

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puts forward. I will never dismiss any suggestion or policy document which in any way starts and helps to keep going a political dialogue in the province.

Mr Michael Lohan (Rutland and Melton, C) Will Mr Prior, who has many friends in this House, confirm that while he will always listen to the views of friendly nations about United Kingdom matters, the democratic consideration will be the people of Northern Ireland?

Mr Prior: Yes, and I would make that absolutely plain at all times. Mr Martin Flanagan (Stratford, C) To be dismissive about the political attempt to solve the problem is useless. Sometimes, all the parties concerned must get round the table.

When he said that changing his mind made him shrink in some way to the Unionist position, that is nonsense. They do not change their minds but are utterly intransigent and do not want to discuss it at all.

Mr Prior: I long for the day when the parties in Northern Ireland get round the table. Discuss these matters among themselves and come to an agreement. It has been that which has so far proved difficult to achieve.

Mr Timothy Yee (South Suffolk, C) The Forum report is at least a welcome attempt to bring about an improvement and any failure to take it seriously will not only be condemned at home but bring about justified criticism in the international community.

Mr Prior: We are taking the report seriously and giving it proper consideration, but so far as it implies on the sovereignty of Northern Ireland that is not something we could accept.

As the report recognized itself, any change has to be by the consent and agreement of the people of Northern Ireland. We know that any change of that nature would not be forthcoming.

Therefore we have to take that into account in providing an answer to what is a serious document representing the nationalist parties of the island of Ireland.

Mr Robert MacLennan (Caithness and Sutherland, SDP) He has said that the time has come when a fresh mind ought to be brought in. Many would agree that the time has come and he should share his judgment. It is not possible to give any kind of leadership in this new situation in Northern Ireland when he is so undecided as to what he has to offer.

that, Bathgate was a highly integrated factory with a skilled labour force it might be, that firms from abroad would be interested in taking advantage of its opportunity.

Mr Tom Dalglish (Lancashire, Lab) said the workforce at Bathgate were serious responsible people. Their actions might be extreme, but they were prompted by the actions or omissions of an unjust government. Many third-world countries were crying out for good trucks of the kind produced at Bathgate.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove, C) said a specialist manufacturer of the size of BL could survive long term only if it sought some cooperation in marketing and technology in commercial vehicles as the company had been driven to having on the car side.

Mr Bruce Milnes (Glasgow, Govan, Lab) said the Bathgate workforce were bitter and did not trust a businessman whose assurances had been broken out.

The procedural motion for the adjournment was rejected by 231 votes to 177 - Government majority, 104.

Mr Sheela said: Since the Prime Minister set out the story by the law, will she explain the extraordinary role of the Government before the European Commission of Human Rights that any British Government may nationalize the property of British citizens without any compensation.

Mrs Thatcher: The case is before the Court of Human Rights and if it finds against what we have done, Mr Steel knows that we adhere to the court of human rights.

It is nice to see him back in his place. I understand that he voted once yesterday (Wednesday).

**Parliament today**  
Commons (9.30): Spring adjournment debates.

**Rate reform move fails**

An attempt to establish a committee to inquire into the Scottish rating system and the need for its reform, was narrowly defeated during the report stage of the Rating and Valuation (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill in the House of Lords.

The amendment, moved by Lord Ross of Marnock (Lab) was rejected by 72 votes to 67. Government majority - 5.

Lord Gray of Coast, Minister of State, Scottish Office, successfully moved a new clause allowing for the raising of rates in respect of non-domestic lands and heritages not in active use.

The Government had been accused of starving BL of investment, but since 1975 £230m had been pumped in, £1,430m since 1979. At Bathgate, £25m had been spent in the last five years alone.

The Government is in no doubt at this juncture (he said) that further large scale investment at Bathgate in the face of the facts in the truck market, would be the height of folly. It would burden Leyland Vehicles with an added element of debt which the company could not support and there seems to be no prospect of it generating the level of extra sales needed to justify the plant's redeployment.

The Government was considering realistic measures to generate new employment in the area before the start of the phased redeployments.

Leyland was to appoint business consultants to identify and prepare

an outline for business and other opportunities and the Scottish Development Agency would be associated with the study.

In addition, Leyland in Scotland would, through its overseas offices, immediately seek to interest inward investors in the plant in particular, and to take care in general.

A vast range of new industries was flowing into Scotland; the only difficulty in presenting the list was that it was so long that he did not have time to do so.

Most recently (he said), the very day, Leyland had announced it moving from assembly to manufacturing and is embarking on a £15m development which will create 200 new jobs over three years.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, said the plant at Bathgate had suffered from lack of investment and remote management. Unlike the Jaguar plant, there appeared to be no-one in authority able to answer the workforce and make decisions. It's a sad story



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## Frenzied welcome for Wafd leader as poll campaign ends in Egypt

From Christopher Walker, Cairo

A crowd of nearly 10,000 gave a frenzied welcome to Mr. Fuad Serageldin, the leader of the new Wafd Party, in Cairo's Saeida Zainab district during one of the last political rallies permitted before Egypt goes to the polls on Sunday.

The election has been heralded as the freest since the 1952 revolution against King Farouk. But with television campaigning restricted to 40 minutes per party and the blatant vote-rigging of the Sadat era fresh in the memory, judgment is being reserved until the results have been announced.

"Where is the press? This is the real leader," the crowd shouted as Mr. Serageldin, aged 77, a pathetically frail-looking figure, was given the type of welcome normally reserved for a star. He was general secretary of the Wafd when it was banned by the leaders of the 1952 revolution. (It was made illegal again by President Sadat).

Tarik Elkhoury, a young doctor explained the reason for the chanting as I was hoisted on a chair by Wafd supporters.

anyways that somebody should respect their liberty of complaints against the Government - though not, they added, against

President Mubarak, who was widely praised for permitting Egypt's "democratic experiment".

The doctor, who bore witness to the frenzied atmosphere by insisting that his full name was used said: "We know the Egyptian papers and television will not be permitted to report this. The Government would prefer people to think we do not exist."

Significantly, one of the Wafd's main electoral assets has turned out to be the President's brother, Sami, who told another crowded Cairo rally, "I am Wafd because it is the only party in Egypt that has never imprisoned or tortured anyone."

The New Wafd, a traditional party of protest stretching back to the First World War, has now become an umbrella incorporating various Muslim fundamentalists and the secular middle class, including Coptic Christians. It is a vehicle for anyone who is fed up, who wants change," explained one analyst.

The Wafd is confidently expected to come second to the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) led by President

Mubarak, with probably only the leftist Tagammu among the other contestants succeeding in winning the minimum 8 per cent of the total vote needed to return deputies to the 448 parliamentary seats.

In the closing days of the campaign, doubts about the extent in which the NDP will permit polling to be genuinely free have begun to resurface, especially since security forces broke up a recent Wafd rally.

But outside observers still seem prepared to give Mr. Mubarak the benefit of the doubt. "This is his way of putting his stamp on Egyptian history," explained one. "He has taken a risk, but at least people can say Mubarak has done something that Nasser and Sadat did not do."

At present the Parliament is mainly a rubber stamp, but in 1987 it will have to provide Mr. Mubarak with two-thirds support if he is to enjoy another term as president. Although all but his most cautious ministerial colleagues are confident that Sunday's poll will ensure that it is acknowledged that it is still in early to predict how deputies elected by 13-million voters with a long list of grievances will react.

## Radicals win more seats in Iranian parliament

By Hazihr Talmourian

Iran's Islamic Radicals have made sweeping gains in the country's parliamentary elections, the final round of which was held on May 17. With almost 90 per cent of the results declared, including those in Tehran, it is clear that the advocates of an ill-defined mixture of Islam and Marxism gathered around President Ali Khamenei will have a larger majority in the new Majlis (Parliament) to be inaugurated next Tuesday.

The Radicals were also in the majority in the outgoing Majlis, but two of their most important Bills on the distribution of land and the nationalization of foreign trade were blocked as un-Islamic by Conservative theologians in the Council of Guardians, a body set up to vet parliamentary Acts for adherence to the rules of Islam.

With a fresh mandate and a stronger majority for the Radicals, it will be more difficult for the council to stop the passage of such Bills indefinitely, and Ayatollah Khomeini, who did not take sides on economic issues in the outgoing Majlis may decide in back the Radicals this time.

Some of the Conservatives, such as the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Muhammad Yazdi, scraped through in the final round, but they will find themselves in a much weakened position. The new Majlis will also include a number of lame wolves, such as the notorious Islamic judge, Hojatoleslam Sadeq Khalkhali, who won in the first round in the hardline holy city of Qom despite not being included on the recommended list of the Islamic Republican Party, the only party still free to contest elections in Iran.

By past conduct, Ayatollah Khomeini will alone decide the fate of the most crucial issue facing the country, the war with Iraq, though the Parliament may be asked to take a formal vote on it should the Ayatollah come round to the idea of a peaceful settlement. However, the new Parliament and the Council of Guardians will still be confronted by some vital decisions on the economy and the future direction of the country.

A decision on the ownership of about 2.5 million acres of Arak land needs to be taken urgently, the country imports more than two million tonnes of wheat annually and much of the industry inherited from the time of the Shah is in a state of collapse because of the flight of its former management and the plummeting of some demand after the revolution.

● MADRID: American claims that Spain is reexporting sensitive war material from the United States to Iran are vague and unfounded, sources close to the Government said (Harry Debelius writes).

According to a report in the Madrid daily newspaper *El Pais*, the US Ambassador to Madrid, Mr. Thomas Enders, complained to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Fernando Morán, in a meeting between the two on April 27 that high technology items made in the US were finding their way to Iran via Spain.

The embassy said: "The Ambassador does discuss such matters with the Foreign Minister from time to time," but added that the conversations were considered private, and no details would be disclosed.

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All smiles: The Queen leaving the town hall in Celle, West Germany, yesterday after signing the visitors' book

## Greenjackets stage battle for Queen

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

On the third day of a visit to British troops in West Germany, the Queen yesterday watched a mock battle fought by the Second Battalion The Royal Greenjackets at their training ground just outside Celle.

Under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jon Bedford, a squadron from the Royal Greenjackets, of which the Queen is Colonel-in-Chief, attacked to tanks enemy positions held by the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards. Unlike Mrs. Thatcher who rode to a Chief tank during a similar exercise last year, the Queen watched the battle from a viewing stand.

The Queen, who has lunch with the soldiers in the field, also started a sponsored charity run by eight men from the Royal Greenjackets who are hoping to run from Celle to

London - a distance of about 470 miles - in 72 hours. She handed a black baton to one of the men taking part, which is raising funds for cancer research.

One of the men taking part, Staff Sergeant Hayden Thomas of the Army Physical Training Corps, has himself recovered from cancer. Apart from the chancel crossing, the meo will run all the way to the headquarters of the Fourth Battalion of The Royal Greenjackets in Davies Street, in the West End of London.

The Queen arrived in Celle, a garrison town in northern Germany, yesterday morning from Dortmund. On arrival she was greeted by City officials in the town hall and signed the Golden Book for visitors. In the afternoon she gave a reception in a marquee for members of the regiment and their families.

● HAVANA: Cuba has become the tenth country to withdraw from the Games, prompting the Los Angeles organizer in accuse Moscow of interference (Reuter reports).

The Cuban Olympic Committee said it could not ignore "the violation of the Olympic principles and norms, trampled on by the Los Angeles organizers" and therefore faces sanctions.

Mr. Peter Ueberroth replied that it was "further evidence of the Soviet's unreasonable campaign to strong-arm other nations. It is a Soviet blockade of Cuban athletes who wanted more than anything to compete and excel in the 1984 Games".

Cuba's reasons for staying away were similar to those given by the Soviet Union. The committee said: "We were concerned particularly about the lack of security organizations... and the development of a virulent campaign against the presence of socialist and revolutionary countries".

In the 1980 Moscow Olympics, boycotted by the United States and several other countries as a result of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Cuba came fourth with 20 medals, mostly in boxing and track events.

The star Cuban heavyweight boxer, Teofilo Stevenson, had hoped to win a record-breaking fourth gold medal to Los Angeles, but his Olympic career now appears to be over.

● PANAMA: City (Reuter) - Panama's opposition leader led 4,000 people through the capital yesterday to protest at the result of the country's first presidential election in 15 years.

Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid, aged 82, lodged a protest with an electoral tribunal which declared on Sunday that the May 6 poll was won by the official party candidate, Señor Nicolás Ardito Barletta.

A spokesman said Dr. Arias, who heads the Democratic Opposition Alliance, contested the verdict because the tribunal threw out legal challenges to many results. The opposition claimed the disputed results would reverse the slim 1,713-vote majority given to Señor Ardito Barletta.

No incidents were reported during the march. Dr. Arias has been elected President of Panama three times.

## Poland's maritime Mafia

## Death and duplicity on the high seas

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

"Man overboard" or even "the captain's missing" are distress calls which seem to echo with mysterious frequency on Polish vessels in distant waters. According to an unofficial tally, at least three captains, a first officer, chief engineer, fourth engineer, steward and a deckhand disappeared, in violent and not fully explained circumstances, between 1981 and 1983.

The case of the chief engineer is fairly typical. In April 1983, the MS Lodz was moored in the port of Douala in Cameroon. It was known that he did not disembark and a search of the ship, ordered by the captain, revealed nothing.

The next morning, the police dredged his body from the harbour, hands chained and weighed down by a fire extinguisher from the ship. The crew was interrogated but few facts emerged and the ship was allowed to sail. In Szczecin, the public prosecutor is still looking into the case. Local reporters believe he will have to abandon it for lack of evidence.

After years of silence about incidents at sea, the Polish press and sailors are beginning to speak openly. The deaths and disappearances reflect the extraordinary degree of neglect and crime on board merchant vessels. It may be significant, for example, that a search of the hold of the MS Lodz - carried out before the chief engineer's death - revealed 600 carpets privately purchased by sailors during a stopover in Western Europe.

The pay is so low - 15,000 zloties (about £107) a month plus a small hard-currency allowance for ratings - and the conditions are so poor that smuggling is viewed by many sailors as a legitimate part of the job. But it needs complex organization and, to function well, the conspiratorial code of the Mafia. "Trading companies" are set up within the

crews, and those who refuse to cooperate are suspect.

The journalist, Stanislaw Kubiak, who prepared a report for the Communist Party Central Committee, says sailors can often be seen bawling their booty out of Gdynia Harbour by lorry, with dockers working for them as porters. Contraband is hidden in its extinguishers, the walls of storage rooms (the insulation having first been removed), ventilation ducts and lockers.

The best business is done on the Asian and African routes. The penalties - for example, smuggling Polish vodka into Arab countries - are severe, but the profits correspondingly high.

The captains and officers almost invariably "disappear" on the lucrative routes. The MS Jelenia Gora was carrying 2,500 illegal bottles of spirit to Africa when it lost its captain. The implication is clear, the prosecutors are short of evidence and there is no incentive for the many innocent sailors to denounce the gangs.

The barrier of inhibition was broken in February by Captain Valenty Mienusabin from Gdansk who revealed the millions of zloties worth of contraband was regularly arriving on the Baltic coast. Such smuggling had eroded discipline to such an extent that vessels were breaking even going up in flames and ransacking with increasing frequency, he said.

As wages were so low, the actual day-to-day work needed to maintain safety standards and the quality of seamen's lives was being neglected in favour of the port-to-port illicit trading.

The case has now been taken up by the maritime commission of Prola, the "patronal front" which groups the Communist Party with its non-party sympathizers, and even by the hard-line Marxist newspaper, *Realty*.

● LAGOS: Three political detainees won a High Court order preventing their trial by Nigeria's special military tribunal in Lagos, but within minutes the Government announced two new retroactive decrees which annul that victory.

Mr. Moshood Adio, a federal attorney, told the court that the prohibition order sought by the detainees "had been overtaken" by the two decrees issued by the ruling Supreme Military Council last Thursday.

The detainees, the former state governor Mr. Bola Ige (Oyo state), Mr. Michael Ajasin (Ondo) and Mr. Olabisi Onabanjo (Ogun), had argued that the tribunal, established after the military coup of December 31 last year, could not try them for offences allegedly committed six months earlier. They are accused of receiving 2.8m naira (£2.7m) in "kickbacks" on contracts.

Ruling on the issue of the court's jurisdiction, Justice Omoosio held that the charges against the men were "outside the legal orbit of the decree which created the tribunal".

● A second military tribunal, in the northern city of Kaduna, was opened yesterday (Reuter reports). A total of five military tribunals are due to be set up to try 520 detainees, former politicians, officials and businessmen who are accused of corruption.

● HANOI (AFP) - Six people were killed and seven wounded when Chinese troops shelled the Vietnamese town of Ha Giang, 12 miles from the border, the Vietnamese news agency reported.

On Tuesday, Chinese regular troops fired 130mm shells at the 15,000-population town, destroying many homes and public buildings, according to official sources.

The incident marked the first time a Vietnamese town had been targeted since fighting between the two sides broke out in early April, and is likely to have serious political implications, a Vietnamese source said.

Vietnamese newspapers yesterday railed against the Chinese aggressors and "acts of terror".

## Nato session to set tone for conciliation

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The thirty-fifth anniversary meeting of Nato foreign ministers, which opens in Washington on Tuesday, is expected to approve a study which will set the tone for the alliance's "deterrence and dialogue" approach to the Soviet block into the next decade.

The dual themes of the study are a readiness among the 16 member states to continue and expand dialogue with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact partners, but a clear-cut warning to Moscow that the alliance will not make any concessions merely to lure the Soviet Union back to the nuclear negotiating table.

This year's spring ministerial council session is particularly significant as it will be the first time that Nato Foreign Ministers have met since President Chernenko's accession to power in Moscow.

The meeting takes place when relations between Washington and Moscow are at their lowest level in years, with the Soviet Union still bridling over Nato's decision to go ahead with the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles last December to counter the Soviet SS20 missile build-up. The Nato move led to the Soviet walk-out from the Geneva Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) missile talks.

The meeting will hear an up-to-date report on the mood in the Kremlin from Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher who has just returned empty-handed from Moscow. The Soviet leaders bluntly rejected his plea to return to the INF negotiating table.

The study, which the ministers will review during their special restricted session in a secluded manor house at the historic Wye Plantation on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, was set in train last year by Mr. Leo Tindemanns, the

Belgian Foreign Minister. It is essentially an update of the Harmel report which has provided the framework for Nato's relations with the Soviet block for the past 17 years.

The study will not be made public but its essential points will be contained in the meeting's final communiqué.

A senior Reagan Administration official closely involved in preparations for the council meeting said the communiqué would emphasize four points - alliance solidarity; the maintenance of an adequate nuclear and conventional defence posture that not only protects the alliance but also gives the Russians an incentive to negotiate an openness to increase dialogue with Moscow; an appeal for a "more reasonable attitude" by the Kremlin on a range of issues including arms control and human rights.

Although they try not to show it, the Americans are concerned about sharp divisions in the Dutch Parliament on the deployment of 48 cruise missiles in The Netherlands.

US officials still hope the Dutch coalition Government will fulfil its deployment responsibilities. But even if Dutch deployment fails to take place, the officials believe this would not adversely affect Nato's plan to deploy 572 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles over the next four years.

● VIENNA: The thirty-third round of talks on Mutual Balanced Force Reductions began in Vienna yesterday with the Warsaw Pact formally dismissing Nato's latest proposal for reducing conventional forces in central Europe (Richard Bassett writes).

The proposal which involves what western diplomats here have called a substantial effort on Nato's side, distinguishes between support and combat units.

## Greeks told of other dumped stowaways

From Mario Mediann Athens

A high-level Kenyan delegation visiting Athens to urge action over the case of 11 stowaways on the Greek ship Garyfalia, who were allegedly thrown overboard in the shark-infested Indian Ocean, stated that there had been two similar cases.

Mr. Bernard Muntho, the Kenyan Foreign Under-Secretary who is leading the group, said that three years ago two Kenyans were put into the sea by a Greek ship about 50 miles from Mombasa. They were saved by fishermen.

Towards the end of 1982 four Tanzanians and two Kenyans stowaways on another Greek ship had also been made to walk the plank. Four were rescued later, but two disappeared. The minister refused to name the ships. "We believe that the 11 stowaways this year were all lost," he said.

The delegation, which includes a public prosecutor, an MP who is also secretary-general of Kenya's seamen's union, and a diplomat, called on Wednesday on Mr. George Katsifaras, the Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, for what they called an exchange of information. The minister had assured them that punishment, both penal and disciplinary, would be severe.

Captain Antonis Pityzopoulos, master of the Garyfalia, and 10 crew were remanded in custody pending trial.

The Athens newspaper *Nea* also claimed that the Greek authorities were investigating a case involving a Greek-owned Cypriot ship whose captain was alleged to have forced four African stowaways into the sea on a raft 35 miles from the Congolese coast last January.

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## Maya find is best since 1968

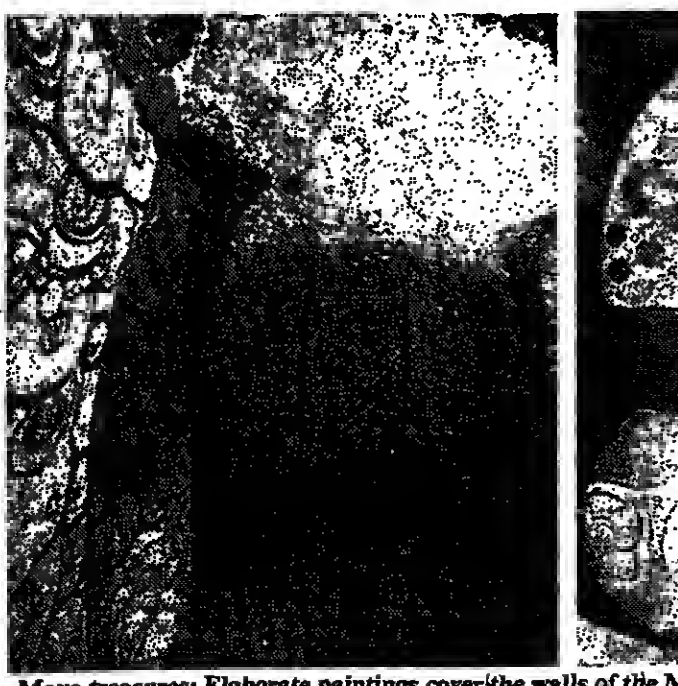
By Norman Hammond Archaeological Correspondent

The discovery of an intact Maya royal tomb, reported in *The Times* yesterday, is unusual for two reasons: Such tombs are usually buried deep beneath massive pyramids, where they are difficult to excavate; and in all too many cases looters have already used bulldozers or explosives to penetrate the structures and get at the contents of the burial.

The site of Rio Azul in Guatemala, where the discovery of an unlooted tomb was reported had been heavily robbed already and the expedition led by Professor Richard Adams, of the University of Texas, has gone there to record the mural paintings of the open tomb and to rescue any remaining evidence from the site.

The last time a tomb of such importance was found was in 1968, at the site of Altun Ha in Belize, when a royal burial was found accompanied by a 10lb jade head of the Maya sun god.

Prior to that the burial of the important ruler Ah Cacao, king of Tikal, also in Guatemala, was



Maya treasures: Elaborate paintings cover the walls of the Mayan tomb discovered at Rio Azul in Guatemala; and the most valuable single find, a decorated ceramic pot.

discovered beneath his massive funerary pyramid in the early 1960s, and in 1952 the most famous of all Maya tombs, the elaborately carved sarcophagus of Pacal, ruler of Palenque from AD 615 to 684, was found at the base of a hidden stairway guarded by six sacrificed youths.

The reports from Rio Azul suggest that the present discovery is the earliest and most elaborate burial to be found by archaeologists for some years. The tripod pottery vessels indicate cultural contacts with the great city of Teotihuacan, near modern Mexico City, several hundred miles west of

the site. Five men and one woman, arrested in October last year under state of emergency security laws brought in after the attempted coup and recently renewed, have been released

Court of Appeal or by President Jawara himself. Appeals on these last 24 death sentences have been postponed until November.

They were brought to trial in April accused of involvement in an unlawful political society. Their imprisonment in Banjul's Two Mile prison attracted foreign attention, and it is thought that their trial and acquittal could have been influenced by this fact.

Amnesty International is understood to have intervened

## Panama march protests at election result

Panama City (Reuter) -

Panama's opposition leader led 4,000 people through the capital yesterday to protest at the result of the country's first presidential election in 15 years.

Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid, aged 82, lodged a protest with an electoral tribunal which declared on Sunday that the May 6 poll was won by the official party candidate, Señor Nicolás Ardito Barletta.

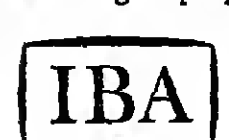
A spokesman said Dr. Arias, who heads the Democratic Opposition Alliance, contested the verdict because the tribunal threw out legal challenges to many results. The opposition claimed the disputed results would reverse the slim 1,713-vote majority given to Señor Ardito Barletta.

No incidents were reported during the march. Dr. Arias has been elected President of Panama three times.

## DBS Joint Project

The Independent Broadcasting Authority has been asked by Home Secretary to advise on participants to join the BBC and Independent Television companies in the proposed Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS) joint project described by the Home Secretary in the House of Commons on 8th May 1984.

Those wishing to be considered are invited to obtain from the Secretary to the Independent Broadcasting Authority a copy of note of guidance giving an outline of the project. The IBA is required to advise the Home Secretary before the end of July, and is asking for proposals not later than 20th June 1984.



Independent Broadcasting Authority, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EY.



## SPECTRUM

## Through a lens, lovingly



Renée Perle was at one time mistress to the Pasha of Marrakesh. She and Lartigue had an affair for two years. She was always a snappy dresser. The photograph of her at Biarritz in 1930 is so elegant, and yet totally unposed. It is obvious that Lartigue could have been a top line fashion photographer had he wanted.



Jacques-Henri Lartigue, possibly the most celebrated amateur photographer this century, was born at Courbevoie in France on June 13, 1894, writes Michael Young. In 1901 he was given a camera by his father. He was seven years old and able to write in his journal: "Photography is a magic thing, a bit strange and frightening, but something you learn to love quickly. Now I will be able to make portraits of everything, pictures of the people I see and like and love."

At first the people he loved were those who inhabited his small, exclusive domestic world: his family, nanny Dudu, and their close friends. Later his camera snapped the elegant and pretty women walking on the Promenade Auteuil or the Avenue de Bois in Paris. The love of elegance was established early: as he matured, his photographs of women became more intimate. His subjects were those whom he loved sensually and with whom he shared his life: Bibi (his first wife), Renée Perle and later still the darkly beautiful Florette — all women whose eyes signal mischief and allure. His father had been a successful financier, and Lartigue was able to indulge his passion for photography. He never had to earn a living, and his life, if anything, became his art. Time and again his camera recorded with verve and vitality the world around him, the moments when beauty coalesced with the sheer joy of life.

Next month Lartigue will be 90, and he is still taking pictures. To celebrate the occasion, the Olympus Gallery in London is showing 50 of his photographs of women. The earliest dates from 1902, the latest from 1975. The Times asked David Bailey, a great friend of Lartigue's to select his personal favourites.

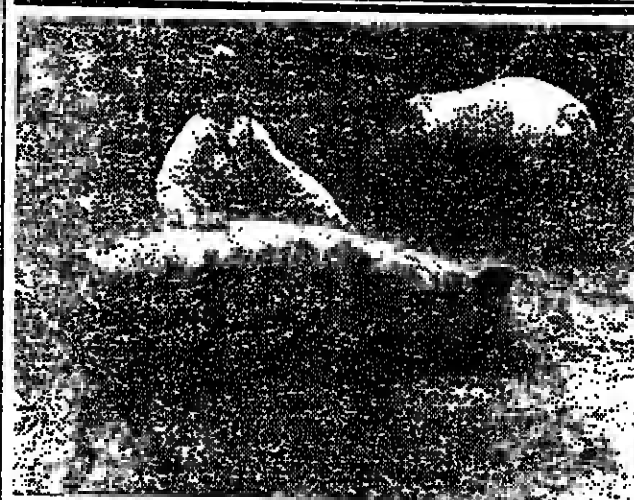


In 1945 he married Florette Ormea. She is the great love of his life and they are still together. She is an amazing woman, instantly recognizable by her long, dark, fingernails. She has a wonderful, timeless beauty. The photograph of her used on the front of the exhibition catalogue is one of my favourites.



## Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES



Unnatural setting: Pig farming in Kenilworth, north London

● Growing up: The boom in city farms

● Football: End of a 100-year tradition — preview of the Scotland v England match

PLUS: News from home and abroad; Values looks at luggage; Drink on Californian wines; Review of the month's classical records; Family Life visits Devon; a critical guide to the week's arts; Bridge, Chess, and Prize Jumbo Crossword

● Travel: Guide to eating out in style at the Channel ports

● Family Money: Beware of speculating in commodities

Can you always get your copy of The Times?

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One of my favourite photographs of Renée dates from 1931 (above). The look in her eyes is devastating. The way her skirt falls and reveals her legs suggests the intimacy which obviously existed between her and Lartigue

The two great passions of Lartigue's world are cars and women. In the photograph from Aix-les-Bains, 1931 (above, right) he brings the two together with a snap which is so impressionistic. It is Renée again, here she clings to the windscreen of the car, full of animation and the joy of life



Guides are now being published to answer the age-old question: Where can we take babies and young families to stay? The trouble is, this is a question I shall probably not be asking again in my lifetime. There is, however, no guide to the question I ask all the time: Where can one take a demanding girl friend or temperamental mistress without running into trouble?

Despairing of ever finding a publication which will help me, and thousands of fellow sufferers, I have begun to compile data for a Moreover Guide on the subject. Here is my report on a recent weekend.

The Royal Crescent Hotel, Bath, is one of the grandest hotels in the country. Too expensive for me, I'm afraid, so we found ourselves on Friday evening at the Coventry Patmore Hotel in the Midlands, a decent three-star place on the edge of town.

We had to change our bedroom twice, once because of traffic noise, once because it was too quiet, but those of you who have to travel a lot with girl friends will know this is per-

moreover... Miles Kingston

for the course. When the hotel had run out of rooms to show us, we settled down, one to unpack, she to strew the room with those old tights, make-up containers, wet towels, rejected clothing, combs and various other things which are inseparable from the business of bringing up a girl friend.

Before dinner she asked me to ring room service for an iron, needle and thread and a Bloody Mary. These arrived in tolerably good time, but not before she had discovered that the radio in the room was programmed to receive only Radio 1. Radio 2 and a local station specializing in Midlands traffic jams. She flew into a temper and screamed at the waiter to get her one that received Radio 3. Amazingly, the manager brought his own personal transistor set ten minutes later — full marks there.

During dinner she was in good enough heart to chat about the people dining at other tables. Unfortunately, her voice carries well and the acoustics of

## Only a Frenchman could take such adoring photographs

I first saw Lartigue's pictures in the 1960s, the time Richard Avedon was putting him on the map. At first I could hardly believe that he was still alive. Since then we have become good friends. Like his photographs, he is instantly likeable. A man without pretension who, in his photography, has perfected the snapshot in a way that somehow transcends the snap. There is a magic in his photographs which is difficult to pin down and this is, I believe, true of all great photography, never more so than in his pictures of women. He was never really a professional photographer but modelled more on the nineteenth century tradition of taking

pictures for fun. Count Primoli was a similar sort of photographer — he too was an amateur. The word "amateur" should not detract from Lartigue's achievement. I'm referring to the attitude of an amateur rather than the quality of the end product.

"Of course he has had a charmed life. Not many people could afford to be an amateur photographer at the time Lartigue started. His pictures record the privileged world into which he was born and in which he has always lived. But the privileges he has had do not lessen the quality or importance of his pictures. They are a social document of the French middle-classes, with a Proustian feel to

them — something fleeting and reflective. "Such adoring photographs of women could not have been taken by anyone other than a Frenchman. I can't tell you how much Lartigue loves women. Recently I did some pictures of him with the model Jerry Hall, and all the time they were together he was flirting with her as though he were an 18-year-old."

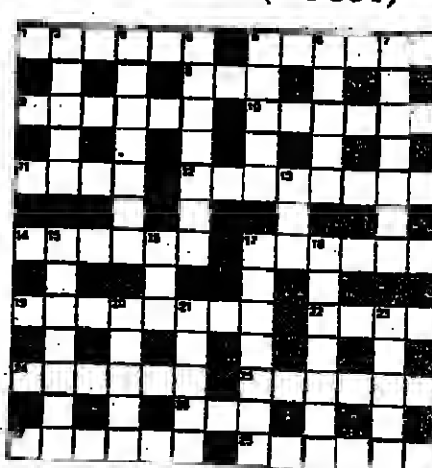
"As he matured you can follow the development of his sexuality in his work and in the way he looked at women. The way he looked at women became more sensual. I know that he has compared women to cakes, or pastries, I think it is. I think in the catalogue to the

show it says something like however little one may be hungry, they (women) are delicious to look at. But I don't accept the accusation that he treats women as objects. I suppose all photographers do, to a certain extent, turn their subject matter into objects but in Lartigue's work there is so much love and humanity, nothing at all spiteful. "He was never a technician but that doesn't matter. The strength of his photographs is that they form a visual diary, a diary which traces the beauty of fashionable women enjoying life."

David Bailey

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 351)

- ACROSS  
1 Protective screen (6)  
5 Pleasure in torture (6)  
8 Decay (3)  
9 Foot cushion (6)  
10 Bestow (6)  
11 Old English assize (4)  
12 Initiative taker (2,6)  
14 Sneaky watcher (6)  
17 CH compound (6)  
19 First year student (8)  
22 Food bowl (4)  
24 Club social (6)  
25 Asset (6)  
26 Toolset (3)  
27 Mail receptacle (2,4)  
28 Printing mistakes (6)
- DOWN  
2 Truant (5)  
3 Firmly impose (7)



- 4 Flour sprinkler (7)  
5 Goad (5)  
6 Storehouse (5)  
7 Doctor's office (7)  
13 Day before (3)  
15 Rower (7)  
16 Exclamation of disgust (3)  
17 Commission (7)  
18 Young child (7)  
20 Asian falcon (5)  
21 Gloomy (5)  
23 Vision (5)

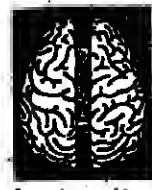
SOLUTION TO No 350  
ACROSS: 8 Confectionery 9 Low 10 Garibaldi 11 Dryer 13 Screwed  
16 Achieve 19 Inure 22 Scrapheap 24 Kid 25 Tastelessness  
DOWN: 1 Scaled 2 Anyway 3 Kedgerie 4 Sures 5 Boob 6 Mellow  
7 Myriad 12 Roc 14 Reimpose 15 Err 16 Assets 17 Harass 18 Eyeclet  
20 Upkeep 21 Eldest 23 Peel

greco lisa



## FRIDAY PAGE

## Help at a stroke



In the five years since Dr Gerald Parsons-Smith retired as senior neurologist at Charing Cross Hospital in West London he has not been idle, but has waged a campaign to improve treatment for the 75,000 people who now die from a stroke every year, and the 10,000 who occupy NHS beds.

Now he has written to Sir Geoffrey Howe, his MP, asking for support. Dr Parsons-Smith believes, and is getting prestigious support, that the outcome of a stroke will only improve when doctors and the public realize that immediate treatment will save lives and reduce residual disability in those who survive.

A stroke, in his opinion, needs to be treated with the same urgency as a coronary. He is appalled at the view that patients should be given home nursing care only for 24 hours before a decision is made as to whether or not hospital admission is needed. And he is critical of hospitals which, when a patient has been admitted, carry out expensive investigations before instigating treatment, thereby allowing irreversible brain damage to occur.

Dr Parsons-Smith would like patients to have first-aid treatment

from their general practitioner within the first five hours; during this time, he says, an injection of dexamethasone can prevent the dangerous swelling, oedema, occurring in the stroke damaged area. The oedematous area acts as a mass which, by exerting pressure, destroys neighbouring tissue, possibly with fatal results. Further measures to maintain the patient's biochemical balance, temperature and blood pressure should be supervised in hospitals.

As well as quoting from his own experience at Charing Cross, Dr Parsons-Smith has another trump card. In 1952, when a neurologist to an eye hospital, he instigated immediate steroid therapy for patients with giant cell arteritis, a disease affecting arteries leading to the eye and brain which, if untreated, causes blindness in a similar way to a stroke. His work showed blindness was preventable; this treatment is now universally accepted.

## In favour of caffeine



Medical students are taught that the addition of caffeine to the formula for analgesic tablets is unnecessary as there is no scientific evidence that it enhances the pain-dulling effects of aspirin, para-

cetamol or any of the other analgesics to which it is often added in commercial preparations. Once the student leaves hospital and starts in general practice, he will soon find that patients have different ideas from pharmacology lecturers and that, freed from the discipline of the hospital ward, are prepared to express their forcibly. Patients' preference for analgesics with caffeine is supported by the recent work

The Conservative Party should be grateful to the Coxsachie virus, for it is probably this organism which prevented Roy Jenkins, who has campaigned in every by-election since the foundation of the SDP, from electioneering in South West Surrey, where Mrs. Jotsonley's majority was well down on her predecessor.

Mr Jenkins is suffering from subacute granulomatous thyroiditis: an inflammation of the thyroid gland in the neck. Although there is as yet no evidence that it is also in his case, it is usually caused by the Coxsachie, or less often, mumps virus. The gland becomes inflamed, tender, and sometimes so swollen that pressure symptoms can affect the voice. Mr Jenkins had been feeling unwell, "really rotten", according to an SDP spokeswoman, for some weeks, but it was the loss of his voice which finally forced him to

## MEDICAL BRIEFING

of Dr Eugene Laska in New York, quoted in a recent Medical News. The doctor studied 30 unpublished reports. Considered individually only six showed a statistically significant improvement in the potency of the

analgesic when caffeine was added. But when the results were pooled, there was clear evidence that a caffeine-containing pill is more effective. The New York doctors estimate that without the caffeine, a 40 per cent larger dose of the analgesic may be needed. It now seems that the patient's habit of swallowing aspirin with the aid of a cup of coffee may be medically sound.

## Missing voice of the SDP



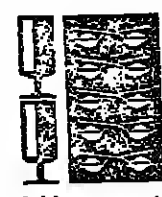
Jenkins: unwell

retire to his house at East Hendred in Oxfordshire. Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis has a good prognosis, despite the unpleasantness of the initial symptoms, and eventual complete recovery

is the rule. Mr Jenkins said he hopes to be back on the hustings in time for the latter part of the European parliamentary elections. He has been content to leave diagnosis and treatment entirely to his doctors, but is pleased they assured him that he will eventually feel better than he has done for a long while.

Aspirin is the treatment of choice, but if the hyperactivity of the thyroid in the acute stage produces disturbing physical signs of physiological symptoms, steroids may be necessary. There are two other types of thyroiditis, Hashimoto's, an autoimmune disease, and Reidel's woody thyroiditis. These do not produce the same degree of acute symptoms, but spontaneous recovery does not occur. Patients with Hashimoto's need additional thyroid for life; those with Reidel's may well have to have surgery to relieve pressure symptoms.

## Gallstones warning



If a saloon bar regular develops gallstones, he should blame the tonic in the gin and tonic, or the cola in the rum and Coke. Recent research from Adelaide, reported in the *British Medical Journal*, shows that heavy sugar intake increases the chance of developing gallstones, but that alcohol reduces it. The fact that men drink more alcohol than women may partly explain why they are less troubled by these stones.

## Pets pest



Honeybun the rabbit, having escaped the steppot, is safe in Norfolk. The embassy dog has exchanged a diplomatic life for a regal one, the pigeons have been left to fly around Tripoli. But however much the ex-ambassador's family may miss their pets, they can console themselves that they are spared the hazard of catching yersiniosis, a form of acute gastroenteritis spread by many animals and birds.

Although the organism yersinia has only recently been described, a leading article in this week's *Update*, based on a World Health Organization report, suggests that it only ranks after salmonella and campylobacter as a cause of severe gastroenteritis.

Patients usually recover without antibiotics, but if the attack is very severe or prolonged, or if the diarrhoea is accompanied by complications such as skin trouble or arthritis, the organism is sensitive to oxytetracycline, or co-trimoxazole (Septirin or Bactrim).

## Quads odds



The birth of the Hammersmith quads has demonstrated that some of the techniques used in modern surgery will occasionally give rise to multiple births with small babies. These babies now have a better chance of survival than they did 30 years ago. Statistics from Melbourne show that babies whose birth weight is between 500 and 1,500 grammes now have a 69 per cent chance of survival as opposed to 50 per cent in the 1950s. Eighteen per cent of these babies later show signs of severe handicap.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

Paul Nathanson takes a peep at the little people and meets the woman leading their revival

## Gnome-man's land



Silence while they work: Ann Atkin with some of her red-capped friends in the gnome nature reserve in Devon. She sees them not as models, but symbols of age and innocence

Gnomes are still in Chelsea - at this week's Flower Show that is - after last year's brouhaha when the Gnome Manufacturers Association (Gnome) clashed with the Royal Horticultural Society - and lost.

"They just wouldn't fit in", said an RHA lady firmly, but the gnomes have nether venue: the second National Gnome Week was held earlier this month, Longleat, hosts the International Ideal Gnome Exhibition on May 27 and 28, and the Liverpool Garden Festival was welcomed gnomes.

The woman behind the great gnome revival takes a considered view of the controversy. "I'm not a member of Gnome Manufacturers Association," says Ann Atkin, "so the Chelsea Flower Show isn't my battle, but I do think gnomes should be admitted as they're part of nature and gardens."

Its 1,500 inhabitants attract 25,000 visitors a year, the Gnome Club has an international membership of 1,000 and there is a thriving magazine, *Gnome News*.

In her quiet voice, much punctuated with laughter and waving hands, she explains that the idea of gnomes come to her rather suddenly.

She was painting a landscape when it struck her that gnomes were an essential part of nature. "Not as models, but as symbols of something as old as the hills and as young as a child."

The gnome reserve is down a winding Devonshire lane, thick with primroses,

periwinkle and the smell of cow dung from a local farm. A stream runs through the woodland; rooks caw, lambs bleat and cows mnn but gnomes go about their work in silence.

Fishing, sheltering in the mossy trunks of massive beach trees, gardening, riding snails or swings - there's even one busy brushing a frog's teeth. There is also a mine, a bus stop, a level-crossing and sign showing a speed limit of 3 mph.

Gnomes of every colour and size, when all seem very merry, particularly the one with a flagon marked "scrumpy".

"We've tried to reform him", sighs Ann, "but there's nothing we can do about it."

On arrival at the reserve, 98 per cent of the visitors - who include professors, doctors, accountants, miners and car workers as well as adult teddy bear societies - accept a floppy red gnome's hat from Ann. Occasionally political visitors insist on having blue hats, and teddy bear enthusiasts put one on their teddy bears as well.

She insists that the fun element in gnomes is one of the most important, and people who delve too deep make her distinctly uncomfortable, but she does say: "Adults see trees and grass with their eyes shut. Put on a gnome's hat and they see things through the eyes of a gnome - more sharply, they look more closely and notice things."

"Wearing the hats also somehow breaks down barriers of time and age and the generation gap as they all

become gnomes together - parents, grandparents and kids."

"Gnomes awaken part of us which doesn't grow up but which we submerge: the child in us which is very fresh and full of affirmation."

If this all sounds like a piece of vintage loony nonsense, Ann recalls the man who said that he lost 50 years when wearing a gnome's hat and was able to see things as if he were a child again.

Ann lives in an apricot-coloured former rectory with her artist husband and two sons, and devotes herself to making and painting small pottery pixies. Pixies, of course, are young and can be of both sexes, while gnomes are always white-bearded men.

Apart from selling pixies and gnomes - from about £1 to nearly £40 for one three feet tall - Ann recently opened a pixie nature trail.

It's more expressly educational than the gnome reserve with the pixies sharing two acres of meadow with beautifully painted cut-outs of badgers, otters, foxes, owls, buzzards and cuckoos, which actually live there.

There are also signposts to newly planted trees like quince, sycamore, yew and chestnut.

"Hopefully the children will identify with the pixies and the nature trail will give them a feeling for nature," says Ann who has always been a keen naturalist and ornithologist. "Many of the kids who visit come from towns."

## FIRST PERSON

## A dangerous lesson

As a psychologist specializing in addictions, and a single parent supporting and bringing up four children, my distress can be imagined when two weeks

after my sons joined the local sixth form college I found one of them openly and happily sitting in his bedroom with a hum smoking cannabis. I have mixed feelings about cannabis smoking, but am aware that the peddlers of soft drugs are frequently the peddlers of harder drugs. In any case, what most appalled me was the fact that within two weeks my rather naive boy had been approached and was immediately drawn into trying it. He told me that it was possible to buy any drugs at the college, and most people were taking something, if not simply smoking cannabis. My second son announced cheerfully that at breaks you could smell cannabis seeping out from underneath the commonroom door, and when asked if the lecturers and tutors knew about it, they said that they must; the smell was everywhere.

The following week I saw the vice principal, who said that they didn't have any drugs policy at the college, but if a boy was caught with drugs they might have to suspend him, and admitted that there were drugs on the premises, but asked what on earth could be done about it? I suggested the first thing was to stipulate that drugs were not allowed on the premises and that students in possession, would be dealt with by suspension and parents informed.

This was done, but I was further shocked when I met the college counsellor and discussed with her the problems of drug use within the college. Her laissez-faire attitude was such that I wondered if she were well. "It's for the students to decide what they want to do. It's impossible to monitor their behaviour when what we want is their trust. . . . How do you stop them smoking cannabis in college?" she asked me.

"They have to be in charge of their own behaviour, they are not children. We cannot tell them what to do. They are students now. . . . We can't make the rules here, it's not school." I pointed out that college is a preparation for work and life. Both have constraints, and it seems logical that colleges should also have some control over drug taking. I added that drug taking was against the law and the college ran the risk of the police's wrath if too many students were caught with drugs. And I told her that the students were not just taking cannabis - but she was not at all surprised and asked me, if my children brought home friends who had taken drugs, "I wouldn't throw them out would I?" Being a reasonable person, a psychologist and mother, in no uncertain terms I told her just what I would do and that would include telephoning parents.

She appeared shocked. Both my sons seem to be very sensible about drugs, alcohol and smoking and are more motivated towards sport and part-time jobs, along with their college work - thank God, but they are constantly coming home with tales of students who have overdosed, who are on heroin, speed, (glue seems to be out of vogue) and many other drugs. They are sold openly in the common room, nothing has changed since the circular last January, and the college continues to turn a blind eye. The cannabis fag coming from under the doors of the common room remains and the college counsellor continues dishing out tea and sympathy in between doing her PhD on: "Why girls choose to take Science Subjects". I expect she will find they are driven by a need to support their habit, and running their own LSD factory is their prime target. I am sure

the college will make the place available.

For me, however, the problem is more personal. I have struggled for years to give the children the most stable background I can. I see what an addictive society we are, (aspirin, tranquilizers, alcohol, pirin, tobacco, coffee, drugs etc) I have tried hard to bring my children up with the ability to look at problems and confront them rather than using avoidance tactics with drugs, but now I feel that the future is out of my hands and in the hands of those with more authority and less sense. I feel that I am no longer working hand in hand with the educators but I am to pitch myself against them in a lonely battle to teach my children the art of looking to themselves, and not to drugs for solutions.

Geraldine Reid

## Always one for the fellows

The Winston Churchill Memorial Trust, which sends some hundred travelling fellows globe-trotting each year on exciting and exotic voyages of study, is entering a new era.

Sir Richard Vickers - whose last post was training the British Army in the build-up to the Falklands campaign - is the new director-general. Today this ex-commandant of Sandhurst and his assistant are jointly taking over from one remarkable woman, Anne Seagrim, acting director-general before Sir Richard arrived, is spending her last day as the Trust's administrator. At 70, she has been presented with her own, honorary travelling fellowship and a handsome sum raised by other fellows to send her around the world in their wake.

Anne Seagrim knows them all - from pastry cooks to ministers of religion - a fellowship of 1,775 men and women awarded travelling grants in the past 19 years. "Thirty-five have died. 21 withdrew", she says, taking an historical perspective back to a couple of days after Sir Winston's death when she set

up the first Trust office in a basement at the English Speaking Union. In 1965 she was invited to hold the reins. Since then she has watched the £3m donated grow to £6.5m, with fellows consuming the interest.

The administrator calls them "my heroes", as she relates amazing geographical searches with admiring relish. Among the 1984 vintage is a Cambridge undergraduate exploring back lanes in China on a bike. An artist of 26 trekking along the silk trade route from Iran via Pakistan and Afghanistan to

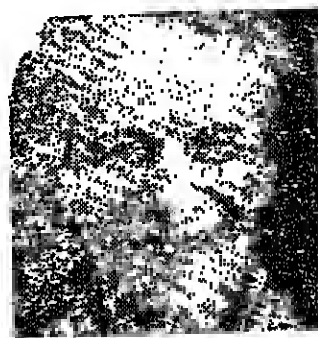
China (sending back cards en route), while Brian Thompson is escaping from being a National Coal Board clerical officer to pursue his passion in the United States - the promotion of trial motorbike riding.

Their average age on receiving an award is 35 to 36, but the span is from a girl skater of 14 to a mature member of the Townswomen's Guilds sent, at 68, to Australia where she discovered the ins and outs of a social security system. Fellows are dispatched with efficiency on world travels, after being selected from application list 3,000 long each year by council members. (Currently the 21 include Lady Soames and Sir Peter Scott) and by Trust staff. The changes will be modernizing and computerizing the office to back-up the growing band of fellows. "Their number will increase until the twenty-first century", says Sir Richard, totting up lifespans.

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Ann Hills  
The Churchill Memorial Trust  
is at 15 Queensgate Terrace,  
London SW7 5PR.



Anne: world tour

# You'll want to come back - and here's the award to prove it.

The Heathrow Penta Hotel has just been voted 'Best Conference Hotel' by readers of *Executive Travel* magazine and clients of *Expotel*.

Reporting on the Hotel of the Year Awards 1984, *Executive Travel* described the Penta as: "... a fine example of imaginative use of high technology and design in the conference area, particularly with its AV theatre, which may represent the state-of-the-art in world terms."

But it isn't just our conference facilities that make the Heathrow Penta an outstanding hotel.

There's our award-winning restaurant and 24-hour coffee shop.

Our swimming pool and health club.

And our exclusive bedrooms designed especially with the business traveller in mind.

In fact, it all adds up to something we've known for quite some time.

That once you visit the Heathrow Penta you can be certain you'll want to come back.



## The Heathrow Penta Hotel YOU'LL WANT TO COME BACK.

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Telephone: 01-897 6363. Telex: 934660.  
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## Return of American comedy in certain unimagined mood

The first instalment of CBS's 4's American Comedy series, which is being shown on William Manchester's Channel 4, tells the story of Douglas MacArthur's good opinion of his second son, the ultimate defeat at the hands of the Missouri draper Truman.

The series, which is being shown on William Manchester's Channel 4, tells the story of Douglas MacArthur's good opinion of his second son, the ultimate defeat at the hands of the Missouri draper Truman.

He is the impression that helps, coming from home, and Britain has been the first to see it. The series, which is being shown on William Manchester's Channel 4, tells the story of Douglas MacArthur's good opinion of his second son, the ultimate defeat at the hands of the Missouri draper Truman.

Mr Manchester's view, and it seems unchallengeable, is that MacArthur was a "frightening paradox". He was "a noble, generous, modest, brave, cowardly, and a little bit of a fool". He was a "frightening paradox". He was "a noble, generous, modest, brave, cowardly, and a little bit of a fool".

His arrogance is not contestable. His father, also a general, had conquered the Philippines for America and commanded them. He was relieved of his command for arrogant behaviour and there is no doubt that his son Douglas was a chip off the old block. Still, as someone in the programme remarked, "Who wants to be led into battle by a general with an inferiority complex?" I thought he had a point.

The programme suffers from the deplorable, style favoured by some American documentary-makers, and often unhelpfully pressed upon us in compacted form. But, in 20 minutes, "one can" stand the pressure. I miss return.

**Dennis Hackett**

The first instalment of CBS's 4's American Comedy series, which is being shown on William Manchester's Channel 4, tells the story of Douglas MacArthur's good opinion of his second son, the ultimate defeat at the hands of the Missouri draper Truman.

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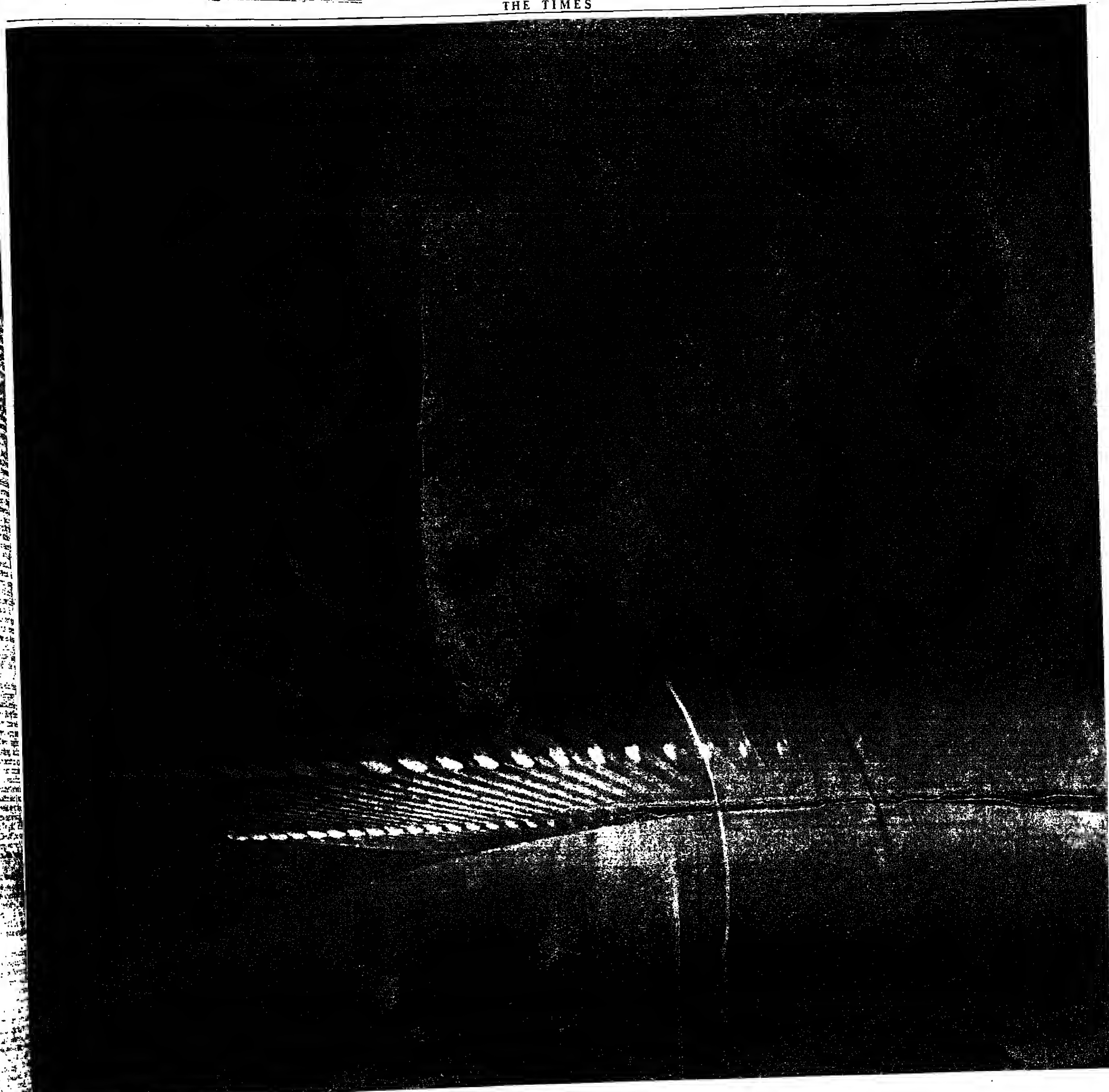
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The paradox of modern electronics is that the more sophisticated the technology the simpler the products are to operate.

A good case in point is the latest Stratus system for voice switching. It will make air traffic control along southern Britain's busy flight paths even safer and easier.

IAL, a part of the STC Group, had to perfect new distributed microcomputer technology for speech networks in the development of Stratus.

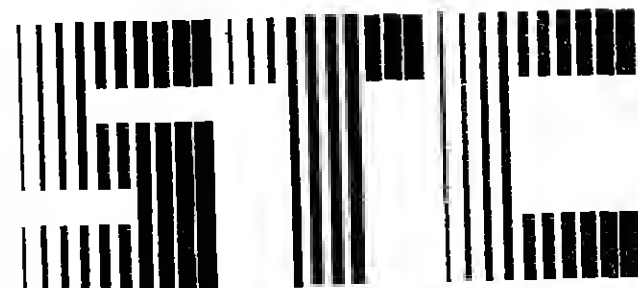
But despite this complexity, air controllers appreciate how comparatively simple it is to operate.

And what's true for air traffic controllers holds true for everybody as electronics increasingly makes itself felt at work and in the home.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Taylor's farewell

Teddy Taylor, the unbending Tory MP for Southend East, has stepped down as vice-chairman of the Monday Club, to which he was drafted in two years ago as a "moderate" — a description that almost had him serving a writ for libel. Taylor assured me yesterday that he was not following the example of the club's former political adviser, John Pinner, who resigned earlier this year alleging that the club harboured racists and extremists. "I shall remain an active member. I am just too busy. My job with the club has been done."

Taylor was appointed to the vice-chairmanship to clean up the club's anti-immigration reputation and to help prevent extremist members from gaining control. Although the club is said to be on a sounder footing, the chairman, David Storey, remains defensive. "Do you ever report any good news about us?" he asked. "How come *The Times* did not cover our admirable pamphlet on South Africa?" Asked who did, he paused. "Actually, no one in this country."

Eight miners from Aberthaw were dutifully following instructions from NUM headquarters and picking the Writlington colliery at Radstock, near Bath. Call them off, Arthur. Writlington closed 11 years ago.

### Orange-ustan?

Are the people of Northern Ireland suffering an identity crisis? Jim Kirkpatrick, an Official Unionist member of the Belfast Assembly, believes they are, and has suggested changing the name of the province in an attempt to repulse republican claims. He strongly opposes Six Counties, and even more, Occupied Six Counties, a phrase frequently used by republicans. There's nothing wrong with Ulster, he says, and failing that — I announce his suggestion with trepidation — why not West Britain?

### Only just intacta

I hope that Richard Branson's own flight record will not suffer badly for the launch next month of his 299 London-New York Virgin airline. He tells me the only time he was at the controls was five years ago when a friend asked him to test a *Stratojet* — a basic aircraft of frame, motor and propeller. Branson intended only to speed along the runway, with a vital cord, designed to prevent take-off, between his teeth. But as he was about to cut the engine, he bit through the cord and up he went, plummeting to earth only by pulling wires out of the engine. He has never been in a cockpit since.

The timetable for North London Poly's second-year philosophy course could not have thrown up a more appropriate topic for the last lecture of the year, given yesterday: free speech. Unfortunately only Patrick Harrington, the National Front member, was there to bear it, with a police guard outside.

### Pay dispute

Sarah Tisdall, jailed for six months for leaking details of cruise deployment to *The Guardian*, will have more than the Defence Ministry to answer when she is released from Holloway: *Guardian* journalists, who donated £10 each as "compensation" to her, are not amused by her decision to donate the £2,000 to Mencap. If they had wanted to give to charity, they would have done so directly.

### Yardstick

British police are more likely to be found in the station canteen than plodding the beat, according to Professor John Van Maanen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has just spent nine months studying the Met. He tells me that of 250 officers based at one London police station, only 20 at a time will be on the beat. "Of course American officers don't have canes," a Scotland Yard spokesman said yesterday.

BARRY FANTONI



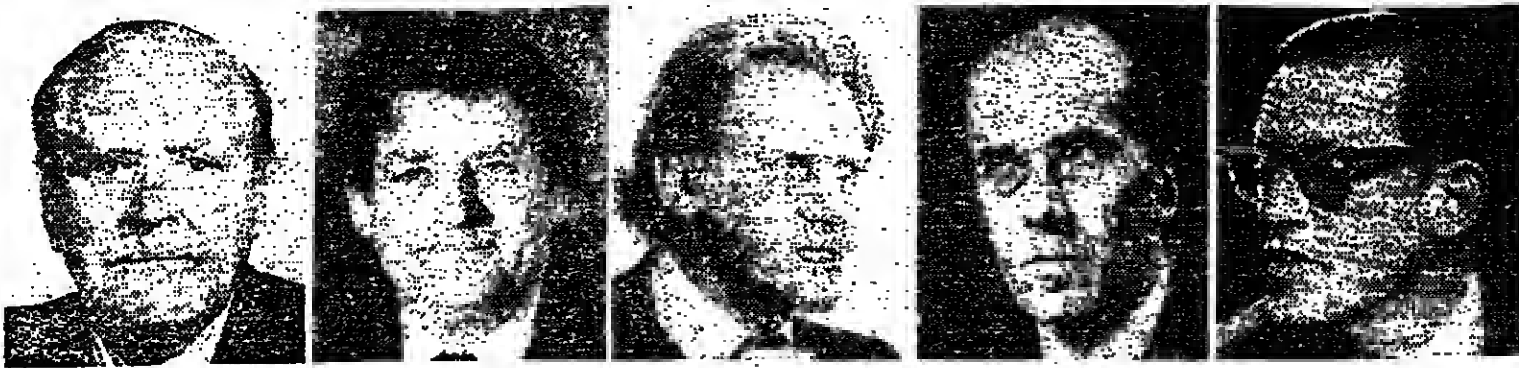
Adam glared at Dlah. Their silence was like that of a meeting between the Coal Board and NUM....

### A la cart

In his latest stunt against the abolition of the GLC, Ken Livingstone rode to the Commons in a horse-drawn cart yesterday to present a petition of one million signatures to Neil Kinnock. "Just the Chartists," says his sidekick. Weren't the Chartists deported?

PHS

## What price justice? Julian Haviland on Lithgow v Whitehall



Havers, confident of victory. Four who denounced the terms in opposition: Lawson, Heseltine, Tebbit, King

## Why every true Tory hopes Havers will lose

The Government seems bent on making itself ridiculous, punishing its friends and imperilling one of its central objectives, the transfer of state-owned industry into private hands.

For several years it has been seeking to remove what many believe to be the only effective constitutional protection against the confiscation by a British Government of private assets. It now seems within sight of success.

It has been arguing in secret, so few people have noticed. But it is now to continue the argument in public, before the European Court of Human Rights, so the world at large will be able to enjoy the spectacle. Conservatives are more likely to be

Before the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg, the Government has been resisting claims for improved compensation brought against it by shareholders in certain shipbuilding and aircraft-building firms nationalized by the last Labour Government.

The claims are thought to total about £300m. To escape this bill, the Government has argued that the claims are outside the scope of the Convention on Human Rights, which provides that in taking over private assets governments must act according to the requirements of international law that compensation should be "adequate, prompt and effective."

From the start, ministers have had deep misgivings about the wisdom of this defence.

Whatever Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, maintains in law, his colleagues in government believe that justice lies with his opponents, the applicants to the court. The true opinion of every Cabinet minister whose words have been recorded is that the payments offered, and accepted *faute de mieux*, under the compensation terms set by Labour, amount to daylight robbery.

The saga known in Strasbourg as "the case of Lithgow and others" is not yet widely celebrated. But to detached observers, it seems to show government at its most wayward. To many solid Tories, it shows an inexplicable blindness by Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues to approaching danger.

"Lithgow and others" is a label for seven applications made to the European Commission of Human Rights by individuals and companies who claim they were not

properly compensated for their interests taken into public ownership in 1977. English Electric and Vickers, who each owned half the shares in the British Aircraft Corporation, have the biggest claim. Other names include Yarrow and Vosper.

The applicants' complaint is that their recompense has been grossly inadequate, and their treatment in breach of rights of property guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights.

When Mrs Thatcher came to power, these aggrieved shareholders had some grounds for hoping that they would receive justice from Parliament. In opposition, the Conservatives had fought the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill with rare tenacity, for 18 months, through 58 sittings in Commons standing committee.

The Lords blocked the Bill until they were overridden under the Parliament Act. It inspired the Labour left, on a famous night, to sing the *Red Flag* in the Commons Chamber, after a victory by one vote, and Mr Michael Heseltine to seize the mace.

The Tories were against everything in the Bill, and suddenly against the proposed method and scale of compensation. In committee, several promising young Tories spoke from the heart. Mr Nigel Lawson said shareholders would get "grossly inadequate" recompense. A Mr Norman Tebbit said there could be "no equity" in the terms proposed. A Mr Tom King spoke of "outright confiscation".

Mr Heseltine, the senior Opposition spokesman, said: "The terms cannot be fair in any conceivable, reasonable, use of the word."

None of these senior Cabinet ministers has since recanted. None of them apparently wishes to put right what he then thought wrong and now has power to change.

The first proof that the Conservatives were to swallow their words and their principles came in August 1980, 15 months after their return to government. The Secretary of State for Industry, Sir Keith Joseph, in a written Commons answer, said that, to ministers' very great regret, nothing could be done to improve the compensation. Amending legislation would be unjust, to those who sold their shares on the terms offered.

The City found his argument absurd, and said so. Shareholders sell with their eyes open, and have no right to sue if later events fault their judgment. The market could operate on no other basis.

The suspicion was born that the intelligent and reasonable Sir Keith had surrendered to his department's officials — the same officials, no doubt, who had first devised the compensation terms to meet the Labour government's requirements.

Sir Keith's conscience drove him to add a telling admission. Many believed, he wrote, that the compensation terms imposed by the 1977 Act were grossly unfair, to some companies, "and we share this view". To his party this was an admission that he knew he was wrong.

To the disgruntled former shareholders, it was proof that redress could come only from Strasbourg. They applied to the Commission, which early last year declared their applications admissible, but has now given its opinion that there has been no breach of the convention or its protocols. A week ago the commission referred the cases to the court, where the arguments will be heard for the first time in public and settled, with luck, in 1985.

Sir Michael Havers is confident that he and the Government will win. But some alert Conservative backbenchers, and not a few ministers, have now begun to hope

earnestly that he will lose. If the Attorney General does win, the Treasury will have to find a few hundred million pounds. The Chancellor may regret that the Government made no effort to use the Commission's good offices to negotiate a cheaper settlement; or be may be comforted by his inner conviction that the claimants will be entitled to every penny. But the thought that Sir Michael might be successful is beginning to freeze his party's blood. The cost, in both cash and political credit, might prove immeasurable.

If Sir Michael's argument is upheld, as expounded in his letter to *The Times* yesterday, that compensation in this case is outside the scope of the Convention, there will be no remedy left for any British shareholder whose assets are nationalized by a future Labour government with oil or nautical compensation. The threat to withhold all compensation in future was specifically renewed by Labour only this week.

Ministers' defence of the 1977 Act's formula for assessing compensation, which in opposition they excoriated, seems to their supporters equally rash. The assets of Vosper Thornycroft, the naval shipbuilders, were valued at £37m at the date of nationalization. Yet compensation of only £5.3m was paid. Sir Michael is therefore asking the court to proclaim, it seems to his critics, that to pay for one seventh of the company's assets, and to pocket the rest gratis, is reasonable.

Beyond these shores, such a ruling by the court would encourage the plunder of British assets by foreign governments anywhere.

The Conservative Party is coming to the view that this would not be the happiest of precedents for Sir Michael to establish: a future Labour government would be pledged to take back the state assets of which the Government is now eagerly disposing.

Ministers hope to raise several hundred million pounds from the sale to the public of Enterprise Oil in the next few weeks; several billion from British Telecom in October; and as much as they can in the course from British Shipbuilders, British Airways and the State's other residual shareholdings.

Their success will depend on whether the public thinks it is being asked to make an investment or to play roulette.

David Watt

## The importance of being harnessed

When I wrote here last week about the political detachment produced by a stay in hospital, a friend commented: "But you're always detached."

The undercurrent of reproach in this remark carried my mind back nearly 25 years to a conversation with Anthony Crosland. I had just started in political journalism after a period as a theatre critic, and Crosland, was extremely friendly and encouraging. It wasn't long, however, before we were engaged in a fierce altercation about an article of mine in which it appeared that I who had accepted the Crosland version on two or three recent issues, was now rejecting it on this latest question, in favour of a line that was not only un-Crosland-like but positively anti-Crosland. I can still see Tony towering over me and shouting: "You'll never influence anyone unless you join up."

My immediate reaction was to take refuge from this formidable onslaught in a young man's fever of indignation. I was sure that this political hack, dictate his seditious partisan compromises to me? Was it not my vocation to seek truth without fear or favour?

At the time these questions seemed to me unanswerable, and yet the more I saw of political life and the way that political opinion in this country is formed, the more I found that Crosland was stating an important truth and one which has been a challenge to my political alcoholism ever since.

Its force is that it is based on two simple facts of human nature: people are more willing to listen to their friends than to anyone else and people distrust unlabelled products.

All politics — and indeed every process of persuasion — is deeply influenced by these axioms and in the British political tradition they have been elevated to the level of high principle.

Our institutions are mainly eighteenth and nineteenth constructions, founded on the existence of a political class (drawn from a small range of families and professions) and universities (which could be relied upon for predictability). If you knew who a man was, you could make a very fair preliminary guess as to what his political opinions would be; and once you had confirmed these by personal contact you would be pretty sure that if they changed subsequently, it would be by slow and well-signalled degrees.

Those who acted otherwise were liable to be tagged with a damaging label of dishonesty and irresponsibility. The Chief Whip in one of the Palfish novels, arguing against giving the politically astute Phineas Finn a government post, summed it up in a characteristic bunting metaphor when he said: "These Irishmen won't run straight." Only the transcendent force and genius of Gladstone enabled him to overcome the bitter charges of unreliability which flowed from the many tergiversations of his long career.

Of course, the atmosphere of British politics has been transformed, but far more of it remains the same. In France, Germany or the United States, not only do practical British politicians continue to cry: "Damn your principles, stick to your party", the British voter apparently still tends to dislike

politicians and parties without a settled, easily identifiable position. The maverick MP who attempts to turn independent may last one election on his personality, but rarely more. I suspect that at least half of the difficulty experienced by the SDP comes from an obscure feeling, even among people who profess to admire independence of mind, that a group of politicians who put their principles above party and have no obvious "interest" cannot be wholly serious.

If this is still the prevailing political culture of the country, how can a political journalist make any real impact? Is he not bound, as Crosland implied, to tie a label round his own neck? If he does so, and is identified, say, as a "Conservative" commentator, he may be largely ignored by anyone except Conservatives, but he will be able to influence an important half of the political spectrum, he will be admitted to the genuine confidence of Conservative politicians, and he will be allowed a good deal of judicious heterodoxy and independence within the Conservative camp.

On the other hand, if he opts for a wider independence and the luxury of choosing without an easily recognizable rationale between the policies and opinions of the various parties, and of praising and criticizing politicians without any detectable bias, he will probably be distrusted and, if possible, brushed aside by all parties alike.

My own temperament, in spite of Crosland's warning, has taken me over many years along this latter track and I am sure that I have, in the Crosland sense, been less "influential": upon the politicians than if I had backed a party or even an intellectual tendency, such as monetarism, which would have given me an affiliated identity.

I am also sure, as I was not at the time of my argument with Crosland, that there is no real comfort for me in any pious consciousness of journalistic integrity. A reporter should try to report the facts, but beyond that, if his opinions are invited and if they fall into a clear pattern, and if that pattern happens to be socialist or Conservative, why should one be expected, as an honest man, to put them on the rack of a phoney impartiality? It will rapidly become apparent to the readers where the writer stands, and they can take it or leave it.

There is no good reply in principle to this argument and most of the practical weight is also on its side. On behalf of my own position I can only offer three arguments. First of all, in spite of the fashion for "commitment", the uncommitted voice has its own right to be heard.

Secondly, detachment is not necessarily the same as either indifference or intellectual opportunism. The permanent concern and internal consistency of any but the most trivial cross-bench mind will become apparent to time.

Thirdly, detachment is the state of mind of the majority of the British public towards politics. Politicians want loyalty but the ordinary reader more occasionally wants to hear from someone more like himself.

These defences, now that I see them on paper, do not look impenetrable, but they are the best that I can honestly offer. And in any case, it is too late to change.

Philip Howard

## Read British: your lit hit list

Patience, children. The time has nearly come for us to reveal the result of the poll to discover the Top Ten Great European Authors of all time. Diligent readers with retentive memories will recall that *Life* magazine, a sort of down market *Frog TLS*, has had the jolly wheeze of getting its readers, and those of *The Times*, *Die Zeit*, *La Stampa*, and *El Pais*, to vote for the Top Ten European authors. To be considered, the authors must be dead. They must be "creative", that is to say, philosophers or historians. For the purposes of the exercise, Irish authors count as British; anybody who writes in German counts as German; but Latin American writers in Spanish do not count as Spaniards. As to the meaning of "great", you were on your own. The five national organs will publish the results next week, with a roll of drums just before the European elections. And after that nobody will be in any doubt about the greatest writers in Europe; so there.

The *Times* got into a certain amount of trouble for the "English irony" which it approached the exercise, and for presenting it differently from the other four publications. They published a select list of 40 suggested runners for readers to choose from (space was left for anybody to write in other runners and dark horses of his or her own). But seriously, *Mon cher vieux Redacteur En Chef Adcher*, if you suppose that my Masters are going to allow me to occupy the whole Feature Page of *The Times* with a little boxes and pictures of Malaparte and Valle-Inclan, you take a more favourable view of our passion for diagrams than I do.

I merely invited readers of *The Times* to send in their lists of the Top Ten British, French, German, Italian, and Spanish writers. Because of a crossed telex line over the Channel, I erred and stayed in inviting you to list the British. Readers from each nation vote for writers from the other four, but not from their own. However, because of this misunderstanding, I have *The Times* poll of Top Ten British authors. It is of no use for the main

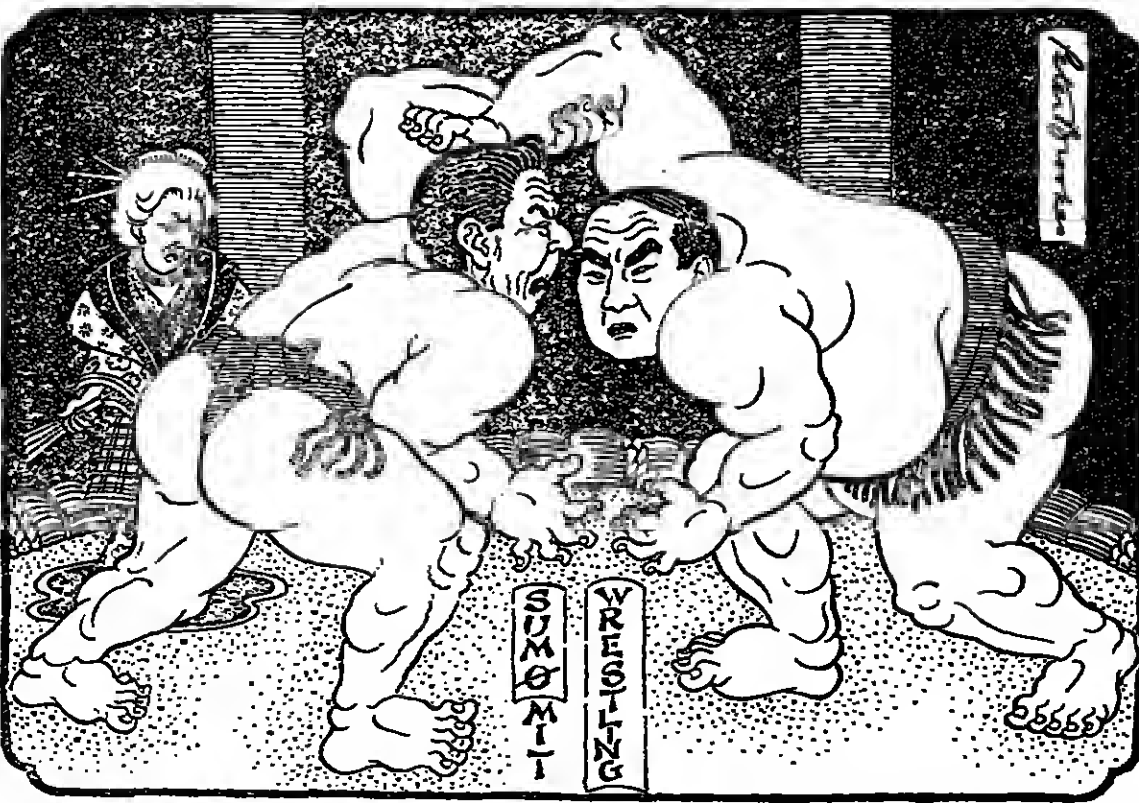
European poll, the result of which we shall publish next week. But it may provide an interesting comparison with Spanish, Italian, German, and French perceptions of the best British writers. And, in any case, it enables me conveniently to break the embargo on publication date; correction: to act as John the Baptist for the main event.

No fewer than 167 readers sent in lists, causing me a certain amount of groaning and hair-tugging. In my experience, to invite readers to write to one is asking for trouble. But, considering the amount of work you had to do, and the pain and grief of thinking of 10 Spanish authors you had even heard of, let alone read, it was a large, creditable, and occasionally even sensible entry. Here are the results of the British jury on Britain:

1. William
2. Charles
3. Geoffrey
4. Jane
5. Milton
6. Pope
7. Equal: Keats and Wordsworth
8. Eliot (George, not Thomas Stearns), though he scored quite well
10. Donne

I note that Virginia Woolf, who was selected in the Top Forty as a British writer for the continental vote, did not receive a single British vote. I note that the British list does not include a single twentieth-century writer, and suspect that Brits like their literature old. Wot no Johnson? If I had counted him and Boswell as one, they would have come near the Top Ten. Forty-eight writers not included in the continental racing card ran well: the 47 translators of the Authorized Version of the Bible, which must be the most influential work of English literature ever published; and P. G. Wodehouse.

You ask for any comments, dear old *Redacteur*. I think that the main one is that those who answer questionnaires in newspapers are not necessarily those whose literary or other judgments one would most respect. For example, neither Helen Gardner nor Kathleen Tillotson took the trouble to send in their lists. I am not surprised.



## At last Japan has a heavyweight in the world lists

For 15 years Japan has been the second most powerful economy in the non-communist world. For good reasons and bad, it has still retained many of the anxieties and attitudes of a struggling developing country. The good reasons are its dependence on other people's food and other people's oil, which makes a massive trade surplus seem a comforting assurance rather than a handicap to its own citizens, who could be enjoying a higher standard of living, as well as its trading partners. The bad reasons have been to do with lack of vision, a narrow view of international issues that produces action only in response to threats from its chief customers.

In some ways, this has worked to Japan's disadvantage. It has been bullied and nudged into tariff reduction and quota increases because it has a vulnerable trading economy which has not grown into the political power that should follow from its massive economic strength. Now it has a prime minister clearly determined to make Japan's mark on the international scene. But to do so, he has to take decisions that may be more difficult, domestically speaking, than adopting a do-nothing strategy which is shifted only by intolerable American pressure.

The forthcoming London economic summit will be Mr Nakasone's big opportunity to capitalize on his positive approach. I was talking to him yesterday, with four other economic journalists flown out to Tokyo by the Japanese government in order, it was quite clear, to conduct some of this new electric current into Europe. Six years ago, I went to Japan to interview Mr Takeo Fukuda — an occasion of such soporific blandness that one of his aides crashed, fast asleep, to the ground half way through. So I was sceptical — but I felt no desire at all to nod off while listening to the man who has begun to realize that he could be the second most powerful in the free world.

Of course, old limitations remain to his freedom of international action, and they have been reinforced by some new problems that do not make for political popularity. Mr Nakasone is caught between American demands for a defence budget commensurate with Japan's status, and the old restriction that keeps defence spending within 1 per cent of national income. Soothing Japanese plaudits about the reconciliation of these two aims simply infuriate Nato governments, but it is noticeable that Mr Caspar Weinberger ended his discussions with the Japanese government in a remarkably sweet temper. He too seems to have been impressed by Mr Nakasone's intentions.

In trade negotiations, too, progress has accelerated. The accumulation of minuscule reductions in tariffs does begin to add up to worthwhile figures, though the beneficiaries appear to be the industries of Asia's "new Japan's" not of old Europe. Japan is still instinctively anti-import, and has refused to accept the European proposal that it should set targets for the manufactured share of its total imports. But the financial measures are important, both for any modest impact they may have on the yen and for the opening up of Japan's

massive service sector to a whisper of competition. Long-sighted Japanese can see something in it for themselves as well.

Fortunately, one huge domestic pressure is operating in the same direction. The Japanese government is in a state of anxiety about the size of its budget deficit — even the opposition party proposes only very modest changes to the policy of financial retrenchment. The Japanese save so much of their incomes that there is actually very little difficulty in financing the deficit in the short term, so the anxiety at first seems excessive. But there are two particular problems preying on the government's mind.

The first is that a lot of the government borrowing surge that began in the mid-1970s took the form of 10-year bonds which are beginning to fall due. There is a brighter side to this situation, however, because it is forcing the Japanese to free their own capital markets to a modest extent, in order to ease refinancing problems.

The second problem is longer term. Japan has the social spending crisis common to all advanced developed countries — but to a much worse degree. Dramatic improvements in health have given it about the longest life expectancy in the world, together with an almost

equally dramatic fall in the birth-rate. This means that Japan is changing from a young to an old society far faster than any other country with a comparable economy. The government is beginning to take hideously unpopular steps — such as restricting health insurance to only 90 per cent or even 80 per cent of the cost — in order to trim tomorrow's bills.

So Mr Nakasone does not have an easy hand to play. His difficulties are compounded by a slowdown in the trend of economic growth to "only" 3 to 4 per cent — far lower than its main Asian competitors. But with a standard of living way up to the best international standards, the stresses are hardly intolerable. Mr Nakasone, who faces reappointment by his party before the end of the year, does not seem to be seriously under threat from helms apparent or elder statesmen of the faction-ridden Liberal Democratic Party. But his international forays are not always popular at home.

So what can he hope to gain from the London summit? First, some reassurance of his oil supplies from those trading partners to whom he has just given import sweeteners. Second, by proposing a new round of trade talks, he to some extent turns the tables on the grumbling Europeans, and gains American support. Third, by taking the position both of world peacemaker and conductor of developing world concerns, he makes a corner for himself in world politics which can be furnished with the tools of economic rather than military power: with, in particular, the leverage conferred by a strong programme of development assistance. Since that brings benefits to Japanese industries, it is a not unpopular domestic cause.

July 1984





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## A QUESTION OF CONFIDENCE

A five per cent rate of inflation halves your money in fourteen years. A four per cent rate sounds significantly lower but even that would involve prices rising by fifty times in 100 years. Neither the current rate of inflation, nor the Government's hopes for a reduction in the rate to perhaps three per cent by the end of this Parliament is sufficient to inspire full confidence in the currency. If a fifty-year-old worker, for instance, today deposits £1,000 in the bank for his retirement, he will find that it will be worth less than £500 when he retires in fifteen years. He would justifiably laugh at the idea that we are anywhere near price stability.

In his speech to the CBI on Wednesday the Chancellor repeated that price stability was to be the Government's long-term target, but not apparently in this Parliament. Ten years is too long to wait. If we have to wait for ten years for price stability we will all have lost a lot of the real value of our savings; and we will be justifiably jittery every time the market gets the jitters.

There are many technical factors which help to explain the volatility of the markets, illustrated again yesterday in the Stock Exchange with the slide in shares and gilts, and also in the value of sterling. But the underlying cause of volatility is an absence of confidence in the Government's capacity to apply economic policies which are based on sound and predictable money values. Having made the conquest of inflation its paramount priority in the last Parliament, this Government

has now eased up, with predictable consequences to confidence in the currency. Perhaps the Prime Minister and the Cabinet no longer think that the attack on inflation is still the most important priority. In that case they are surely mistaken. They have been taken by the fact that prices are rising now more slowly than they have been for nearly twenty years. Such complacency is dangerous, however, since by historical standards of price inflation a range of between three and five per cent is still very high. Inflation may be coming down but prices are not coming down. They are just rising more slowly.

So long as prices are rising citizens will have no real conviction in the currency. Without conviction in the currency there will be no full confidence in governments' ability to maintain a stable economic environment. People will probably accept the argument that external factors are largely contributing to this instability but it will merely confirm their own private suspicions that the Government's economic and monetary policies do not have firm enough foundations to withstand outside uncertainties. Consequently the citizens will inwardly maintain some inflationary expectations and adjust their individual economic decisions about saving and spending accordingly.

Obviously the main outside factor at work on the British markets is the uncertainty in the United States. The symptoms of that uncertainty are clear. Banks are threatened with collapse and the official budget deficit is now

so large that the United States Administration is having difficulty in borrowing. But the underlying cause of that uncertainty is at root a question of confidence, or rather lack of confidence, in the competence of the American Administration's management of its economy. This is the consequence of the high deficit, leading to high interest rates, leading to the threat of international default, leading even to a threat to some American banks.

So at the heart of all the arguments and explanations about financial and monetary policies - borrowing and lending - lies a simple question of confidence. If it appears to investors that President Reagan's refusal to respond forcefully to the deficit this side of an election suggests that he will be incapable of a forceful response the other side of an election, the markets will rapidly lose confidence in his Administration, whether or not they still expect him to win the election.

Once financial confidence in a government starts to slide, everything slides. Ultimately the authority of a government is indivisible. It operates on the basis of confidence in too many fields for one to be able to pick and choose about the calibre of its base metal. If the nations of the world think that they have found out the United States Administration by exposing a fault at the heart of its foundation, they will know that the whole edifice of policies - financial, foreign, military - is flawed and, according to their allegiances, will draw somnre or excited conclusions.

## ODD MAN IN

France is about the most unlikely promoter of a federal Europe that anyone could imagine. Ever since the inception of the European Community the French position has been practically synonymous with nationalism, whether it is keeping Britain out, defending French farmers or insisting on the right of veto.

Yet here comes Mitterrand as the new champion of European political union. Speaking in Strasbourg yesterday he endorsed the draft treaty produced earlier this year by the European Parliament which calls for phasing out of the right of veto over ten years, increasing the powers of the Parliament, and enabling the Community to raise its own revenues. He offered a vision of a united Europe entering the next century, technologically capable of defying the challenges of the rest of the world, self-supporting in food, spreading its culture and exploring space. In a somewhat confusing flourish of rhetoric he said that "our role is to prepare for the inevitable, to achieve the improbable".

At the moment his vision looks more improbable than inevitable but that is not really the point. Europe cannot impose unity on itself by an act of will, even if the politicians profess to have the will. If European unity is to come it will come only from

a natural convergence of interests, and if it does that there will be scarcely any need for the formal abolition of the right of veto. Moreover, even if the right of veto were abolished a nation which felt its vital interests threatened by a European vote would find ways of protecting itself.

In other words, formal treaties and blueprints will not do much for Europe as long as there are still unresolved conflicts of national interest. Is Mitterrand really prepared to abandon the interests of the French farmers in the interests of European unity? If so, he could start now. He has no need to wait for a new treaty.

That he has got the cart before the horse is shown by his dismissal of the dispute over Britain's budgetary contributions as "petty quarrelling". It is indeed, when seen in relation to the large problems now facing Europe, but it is symptomatic of the unresolved national interests which still hold back the development of Europe, and Mitterrand is in practice no less a staunch defender of these interests than is Mrs Thatcher. If they can be overcome by treaty they can be overcome without one.

However, it would be churlish

to reject Mitterrand's impulse altogether. If France is now more willing than in the past to make compromises in the interests of European unity this should be welcomed by other members, even if they disagree on detail. Mitterrand is right that the European Community needs a new heave to get itself out of the rut of "petty quarrelling". It needs a new sense of purpose to enable it to grapple with the much larger problems now facing it, particularly in matters relating to defence. It is absurd that Europe should be as dependent as it is on American protection and American weapons.

But it is France that remains militarily detached from Nato, outside Nato's Eurogroup and a lukewarm member of the independent European Programme Group. Mitterrand is doing something to compensate by re-activating Franco-German defence talks and promoting the idea of using the Western European Union as a forum in which to discuss defence, but that still falls far short of becoming a full member of Nato. The fact that this is still regarded as politically impossible in France only confirms that there is a fairly wide gap between Mitterrand's words and his deeds.

## HARD TACK IN AFGHANISTAN

Nothing was done to stop the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and very little is being done now to help the Afghan resistance. But surely the world can do something to avert the famine which now threatens that unfortunate land. Particularly at risk are the areas where Soviet forces have been most active, and in the North-East province of Badkhashan indications of impending starvation are already evident.

The scholarly report released yesterday by the Afghan Aid Committee is all the more convincing in that its primary aim is less to denounce the occupation than to assess accurately its effect on the delicately balanced economy of a poor and backward country; the purpose is to avert disaster, rather than merely ameliorate the consequences. The author, Dr Frances D'Souza, has researched actual and potential calamities in regions as diverse as Italy and Pakistan, and her work uses the latest methods of determining populations most at risk. She analyses data collected from public sources and from recent surveys conducted inside Afghanistan.

The difficulties of this work are immense in a country where statistics are so unreliable that population estimates vary from between ten and seventeen million. The author acknowledges these limitations and modifies her conclusions accordingly. Yet attention must be paid

to a scientifically conducted survey of 5,000 children which classifies a high proportion of them as suffering from malnutrition. Interviews with farmers to determine trends in agricultural production and an examination of rising food prices and transport costs combine to give grave cause for concern. Famines can be averted only by immediate action to provide aid for those Mujahidin leaders capable of distributing it wisely.

Soviet propaganda about smiling soldiers building bridges and planting trees cannot allay suspicions that burning crops and destroying irrigation schemes are part of a strategy aimed at starving Afghans into submission. But even if there were no such malevolent intention, the effect of Moscow's actions is the same. The high salaries paid to officials of the Kabul regime and the concentration of food supplies in the Soviet garrison towns push up prices to such an extent that the poorer rural population is bound to suffer. Compulsory conscription - even though followed by massive desertion - deprives the fields of labour, and helicopter attacks on Afghan convoys disrupt the traditional trading routes between hungry villages and areas with a food surplus.

The areas between Kabul and the Soviet border have suffered badly in four years of fighting. Villages on the main routes have been destroyed by bombs or bulldozers to deprive the Muja-

hidin of their bases. The fertile plain south of Faizabad, for example, now produces fewer crops because it is repeatedly under fire from helicopter gunships. Pakistan is too far for most of the region's women and children to reach as refugees. It takes more than a month for grain to be brought to some villages by donkey along dangerous roads, making it too expensive for many families.

Some resistance leaders have realized the need to organize food production and distribution in the regions under their command in order to ensure a firm base for their operations. They are rebuilding irrigation channels and ensuring that trade and transport continue without prices inflating beyond the reach of the poorest families. But a careful balance must be maintained so that controlled prices do not discourage tradesmen from renewing their supplies.

There are now two economic systems: one is used to strengthen the hold of the invader, but the other is operated by the Mujahidin and should be helped in every way possible. Little can be done to lessen the dangers from drought which are always present. The flow of food from Pakistan can, however, be greatly increased. Volunteer organizations already exist which are prepared to transport supplies to the areas in greatest need. Grain and donkeys are less controversial than weapons, but they are just as vital in ensuring the survival of the Afghans.

## Matters of fact at the North London Polytechnic

From the Director of the Polytechnic of North London

Sir, Regrettably, I find myself having to correct some of the impressions created by your leader of May 18 and by Roger Scruton's article last Monday about the Polytechnic of North London.

In your comments on staff you restrict yourself to allegations of political bias of a few staff members and ignore the high-quality work produced by the general body of the polytechnic's teachers whose commitment to their work in a wide range of subjects in science, technology, humanities, and business and professional studies has received warm praise from many quarters, including the CNA (Council for National Academic Awards) and HM Inspectorate.

You also appear to be ill-informed about the academic standing of our courses. This is guaranteed both by validation from external bodies and by the employment of external examiners. Your columnist, Roger Scruton, omitted to mention that he has been external examiner for the philosophy course here for many years. Is this one of the "loose, intellectually sub-standard" courses to which you refer? He has made no such report to me as director and chairman of the academic board.

The CNA clearly does not share these views - probably because the CNA makes regular, careful and thorough inspections. It has never, as a result of one of these visits, withdrawn its approval from any of our courses, nor has it refused to renew approval for any course at this polytechnic. The critical HMI report referred to two degree courses in sociology and applied social studies, which have now been substantially changed.

Neither you, Mr Scruton, nor the slightest attempt to draw a full picture of the current situation, which poses a stark dilemma for a civil libertarian, such as myself, who is committed to the ideal and practice of academic freedom.

You ask what sort of doctrine puts "racism" unapproachably high on the list of moral failings and yet you fail to mention that this polytechnic is a multi-ethnic teaching community - a fact which I cannot fail to take into account.

I most certainly do not, and will not, "condone" the obstructive tactics to which some students with extreme political views have resorted. I am, however, acutely aware of the polytechnic's obligations to the innocent majority of students who will be taking their end of year examinations in a very short time. Far from doing our "utmost to avoid doing (our) duty" by withdrawing the clock, in constant consultations to resolve this matter according to law and in the best interests of all our students - including Mr Harrington.

Yours truly,  
D. W. MACDOWALL, Director,  
The Polytechnic of North London,  
166-220 Holloway Road, N7,  
May 24.

From Dr A. Rosen and others

Sir, Your intemperate leader of May 18 makes several facile judgments. It would seem that the writer has misunderstood a number of important factors and we shall attempt, as governors of the polytechnic, to explain our situation.

You castigate the polytechnic management for refusing "to punish breaches of that classroom discipline needed for teaching to take place".

## American lawsuits

From Mr Andrew MacLaren

Sir, as a lawyer who has practised in both England and New York I may be able to shed some light on some of the statistics mentioned by Nicholas Ashford in his article of May 18.

There are basically two reasons why enable Americans to become more litigious:

1. Their advocates are permitted to charge contingent fees and often do. On this basis the plaintiff pays nothing unless the lawyer is successful. If he is successful, the remuneration will be a percentage (sometimes as high as 30 per cent) of the damages recovered.

2. Civil trials are heard before a jury, which not only determines liability but also the damages. This includes actions for defamation and negligence, including professional malpractice. Members of juries are subjected to emotional courtroom techniques. Advocates who will receive a percentage of the damages awarded are more likely to practise such techniques. A judge might be less impressed than a jury.

Obviously a plaintiff will issue proceedings if he or she risks no financial loss should the case fail and may recover artificially inflated damages should it succeed.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW MACLAREN,  
38 Dry Hill Park Road,  
Tonbridge, Kent.

## Flourishing elms

From Dr Joan Webber

Sir, With reference to the recent correspondence on wych elm in the Welsh mountains, I would like to take this opportunity to correct a popular misconception.

Mr Sankar-Barker (May 14), namely, the supposed greater resistance to Dutch elm disease of the wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*) compared with the English and field elms (*U. procera* and *U. campestris*).

In the early stages of the present epidemic, Forestry Commission surveys showed that wych elm was indeed resisting the ravages of the disease much better than English

elm and at least as well as the field elm. However, when inoculated with the "new" aggressive strain of the Dutch elm disease fungus, wych elm proved to be much the least resistant of our elm species.

This apparent anomaly has been explained by recent experiments which show that wych elm is less favoured by the vector beetles for feeding than is English elm. Consequently, in the earlier stages of the epidemic beetles probably fed preferentially on English elm when it was available, resulting in high disease levels in this species.

Following the destruction of most mature English elms, the beetles have turned their attention to

wished there. Their findings have been submitted to the Council of Europe and through it to the general public.

Their report shows that a number of individuals whom Amnesty International claimed to be dead were alive and well.

One other fact that the committee has established is that many allegations of torture in Turkey, put forward by various sources, are unfounded. Although isolated cases have occurred, torture is not applied either systematically or in a widespread manner in Turkey and the Government is actively trying to eradicate it totally.

It is common knowledge that Turkey's Administration has never failed to investigate any allegations

But your leader writer should know that there is a difference between teaching and learning and that classroom discipline, in your sense, is not the only nor even the most important prerequisite for learning.

As an establishment concerned with learning PNL must provide an environment in which ideas can be exchanged freely and in which there is mutual confidence between students, staff and management. In such a climate conflicts of ideas of course arise and are part of intellectual growth. Where fear is part of that climate development is inhibited and learning slows down.

As governors, we are conscious that such fear has been introduced into the classroom because of a widespread belief in a connection between the National Front and recent local violence.

Those students who lobbied governors at their meeting were neither the unthinking supporters nor the committed band of revolutionaries of your leading article. They were thoughtful but very frightened young people worried by what could happen to any whose names and addresses were made public in court.

The problem with racism is that it tends to obliterate "all antecedent rights". Those who practise it believe so implicitly in their own system of values that it becomes possible to deny "a fair hearing" civil rights of movement and speech" without even the virtue of "an emotional spasm". For those on whom it is practised racism has a profound effect on confidence; and it matters little whether the racism is expressed inside or outside a particular building.

You sneer at the students who, you say, put racism "unappropriately high on the list of moral failings". In a multicultural educational establishment in a multicultural community must be highly rated, since it attacks the basis of confidence without which the educational experience is diminished.

How is the polytechnic to resolve the present conflict while minimising the loss of confidence of its

## Arbitration need on teachers' pay

From the General Secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers

Sir, Your editorial, entitled "Teachers' tantrums" (May 21), rightly concentrates not only upon the current impasse in the 1984 salary negotiations but also upon the future structure that might result from the discussions in the Bursary salary structure working party. However, your arguments appear to be based on two rather important misconceptions.

Firstly, you state that the teachers' representatives were told informally at a very early stage that 4.5 per cent would be acceptable to the employers. This is quite incorrect and it is equally wrong and really rather simplistic to argue that the tendency of arbitrators is to split the difference between the claim and the offer.

Secondly, whilst my association is fully committed to the restructuring discussions and supports much of what you say about the need to reward outstanding merit, the fact remains that the restructuring proposals go a good deal further because they rightly attempt to remove the current blockage in terms of promotion prospects,

underpin Sir Keith Joseph's desire to improve teacher quality, eliminate a number of "grey areas" in terms of the teacher's contract of employment and make sure that the staffing structures of our schools meet the curricular and organisational needs of those schools.

There is, however, no guarantee whatsoever that the restructuring discussions will lead to a solution and in the meantime the legitimate grievances of teachers over their salary levels will remain unresolved.

The 1984 salary claim cannot be settled on the basis of what might emerge in 1985 and beyond out of the restructuring discussions, particularly bearing in mind some of the very considerable difficulties yet to be overcome in this forum.

The teacher salary claim for this year must be referred to arbitration as the only sensible and civilised way of breaking what appears to be a deadlock which is causing untold damage to the education service.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID HART, General Secretary,  
The National Association of Head Teachers,  
Holly House,  
6 Paddockhall Road,  
Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

expenses allowance of £6,163, without one word of debate. This is equivalent to a pay rise of just over £1,800.

Since the Exchequer, in accordance with the Government's policies, has doubtless done its sums very carefully, it is possible that there will have to be a reduction in the number of MPs to pay for this increase? Or will there be a reduction in the books, equipment and maintenance allowances payable for the House of Commons?

Is it not the case that present levels of payment are attracting sufficient candidates of the desired quality for Parliament?

A case for arbitration? Or can't we afford it?

Yours faithfully,  
G. EADE,  
2 Green Lane,  
Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

Members' perks

From Mr G. Eade

Sir, On Thursday (May 17) you reported that MPs had passed a clause exempting from tax their

the surviving but more disease-susceptible wych elm.

In this context it is worth emphasising that up till now attempts to breed elms resistant to the disease have concentrated on selecting for resistance to the pathogen and have yet to incorporate characteristics which make elms unattractive to the beetles for feeding.

Yours faithfully,  
JOAN WEBBER,  
Forestry Commission Research Station,  
Alice Holt Lodge,  
Farnham,  
Surrey,  
May 18.

of torture and, in cases where it was proven to be true, those who were responsible were put on trial and sentenced duly. Recently, the Turkish Government has appointed a committee to further investigate the conditions in prisons and make recommendations for their improvement.

It is regrettable that in your article you associate yourself so readily and uncritically with so evidently biased views put forward by Amnesty International. I wonder therefore if your article would serve any purpose other than to mislead your readers about the real situation in Turkey.

Yours faithfully,  
R. GUNERKUCUGLU,  
Turkish Embassy,  
43 Belgrave Square, SW1,  
May 16.

kind thoughts of Betjeman

From the Chairman of Macmillan Publishers Ltd

Sir, It is sad that Sir John Betjeman did not live to see the conclusion of the first stage in the programme of restoration of the Church of St Mary-le-Strand in which he had a great interest.

The spire, which has had to come down stone by stone, is about to be reassembled and within 10 weeks the familiar silhouette of St Mary's, described by Sir John as "the finest baroque", will once again grace the Strand.

It was largely due to the Poet Laureate's enthusiasm and support that the extensive programme of restoration and renovation was undertaken and it is to be hoped that the continuing work will serve as a reminder of his passionate dedication to London's heritage.

Yours sincerely,  
MACMILLAN OF OVENDEN,  
Chairman,  
Macmillan Publishers Ltd,  
4 Little Essex Street, WC2,  
May 23.

From the Precursor of Lincoln

Sir, I am glad you mentioned Sir John Betjeman's fear of death in your second leader today (May 21). He conquered this fear by visiting St Bartholomew's Hospital, near his house in Cloth Fair.

On alternate Mondays he would talk to patients in Percival Port and Lawrence wards - not about the weather, but about their outlook on life, their reaction to pain and to the prospect of dying.

It was a long-term patient at the time, and I remember the thrill of being asked to contribute to Collins's *Guide to English Churches*, which Sir John was then editing.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID RUTTER,  
The Precursor,  
12 Eastgate,  
Lincoln,  
May 21.

Pursued by a bear

From Mrs G. L. Nunn

Sir, Mr Hempleman-Adams is not the only Englishman to have had a narrow escape from a bear in the polar regions. My maternal great-uncle was a member of the crew of the *Arcturion*, which sailed from Hamscroft on April 27, 1827, under Captain (as he then was) Parry.

One of those detailed to stay with the parent ship while the survey boats were out, he wrote in his journal that "each man was armed with a boarding pike and musket to protect himself from the Bears". Out with a shooting party one Sunday morning he left his companions and went after a couple of deer.

Having come up within gun shot of them I fired at them, when up sprung a large Bear from a hollow close under the muzzle of my gun. I knew not how to act, not having any more ammunition. I immediately turned and made the best of my way, leaving the pike and musket lying on the ice. I could not get on very fast. Whether from the report of the gun frightening him or what I do not know as he did not follow me ...

When I got on board I was severely reprimanded by our First Lieutenant, as it was our orders that we should not separate from each other nor fire our last round till we came on board.

He also recorded that "we shot two Bears and eat them without salt, which made some of the crew very ill".

Yours faithfully,  
GERTRUDE NUNNS,  
Des Sandown Road,  
Kent.

Twin appeals

From the Reverend J. H. Biddell

Sir, Two thoughts about Barry Norman's time appeal for more spin bowling (May 19).

One: spin bowling is much more fun for the bowler than fast bowling. That was certainly my experience in doing a bit of each during 43 years of school, college, and club cricket.

Two: in one respect the writer was not fair in his comparison with baseball. I do not believe that in the American game the pitcher walks fifty yards and then runs fifty yards before each delivery. Happy for them!

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. BIDDELL,  
Snake Cottage,  
Willow,  
Curry Rivel,  
Langport,  
Somerset.

Missing wheels

From Mrs R. H. C. Downham

Sir, May I add to the information which Mr Kenneth Fry (May 22) has been given about the provision of wheelchairs at the Liverpool International Garden Festival.

Handicapped people who wish to use a wheelchair at the festival are advised to contact the Red Cross at least a day before by telephoning our stand at the festival (051-727 8000, extension 298). We will then arrange for one to be available at the most convenient entrance.

Yours faithfully,  
RUTH H. C. DOWNHAM,  
Director,  
Merseyside County Branch,  
British Red Cross Society,  
Orphan Drive, Liverpool.

Smear tactics?

From Mr Philip English

Sir, Frank Johnson (Paris Diary, May 21), in extolling breakfast at the cafes *Flora* and *Deux Magots*, openly admits to eating butter with croissants. Could it be this peculiar habit that saved him from the anathemas of existentialists *et al*?

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP ENGLISH,  
14 Milborne Grove, SW10,  
May 23.







A SPECIAL REPORT

# Heathrow - Terminal 4

London Airport's new passenger building will be 'topped out' today. It opens in October '85.

The place of London as one of the world's great aviation crossroads will be considerably enhanced by the addition to the facilities at Heathrow airport of a fourth terminal, to be topped out in ceremony today by Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport.

Terminal 4 is due to open in October, 1985, by which time the total cost of this ambitious project will be £200m. But although it will increase the passenger capacity of Heathrow by a further eight million a year, it will only defer the day when the existing London airports become full.

During the financial year 1983-84, the three existing terminals at Heathrow handled 27 million passengers, which was three million below their capacity. The addition of Terminal 4 will take total capacity of Heathrow to 38 million, but according to forecasts by the British Airports Authority, which is responsible for the original concept and design, that ceiling is likely to be reached by 1989, making a Government decision on a third airport for the capital imperative.

## Simpler for airlines and the clients

In the meantime, the advent of Terminal 4 should, by relieving pressure on Terminals 1, 2 and 3, make the task of operating services out of Heathrow a little less onerous for the airports authority and the airlines, and more pleasant for the passengers. After lengthy discussions, British Airways recently decided to occupy the largest proportion of the new terminal by moving all of its long-distance, and some short-haul flights there. Talks continue

between the airports authority and other airlines towards filling the remaining space.

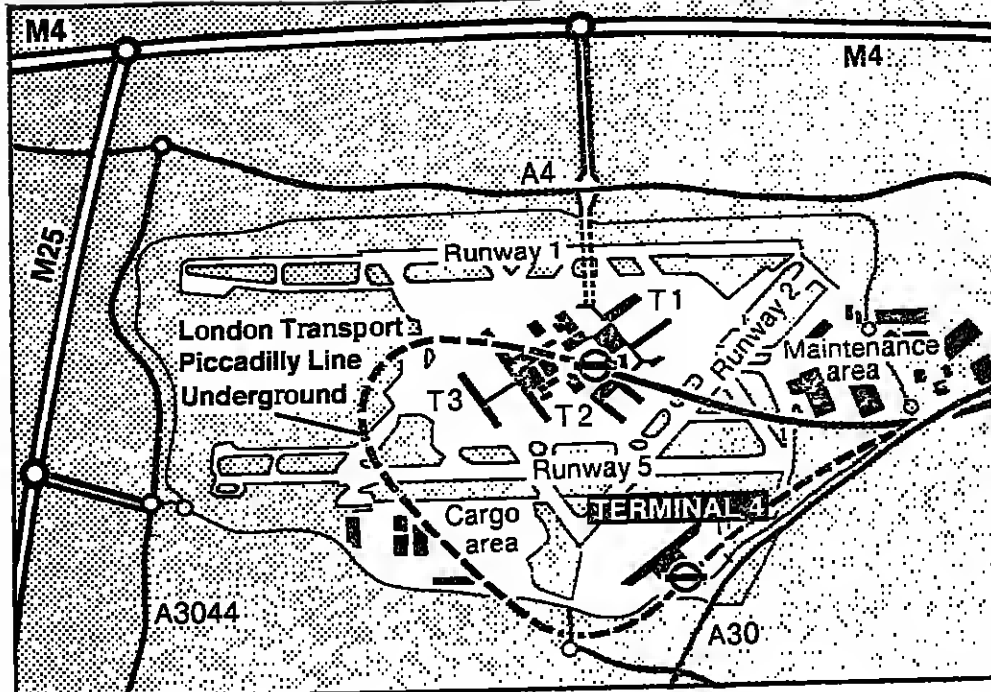
Proposals for a fourth terminal were included in a master development plan for Heathrow drawn up by the BAA as long ago as 1976, and the authority began formal consultations with the two county authorities (Surrey and the GLC) and three local councils which have interests in the site on the southern perimeter of the airport the following year.

Planning application was made by the BAA in September, 1977, and a public inquiry opened in May, 1978, to last over 93 days of hearings, closing in December, 1978. Twelve months later, at the end of 1979, government gave outline planning approval, final planning consent coming from the local authorities in September, 1981. Later that same month, work started on the foundations.

Preliminary work on the site had included the moving of hangars and aircraft hard standing to other parts of the airport, and the diversion of two small waterways, one of which feeds the ancient vine at Hampton Court Palace.

In the intervening three years, a long, low building has risen, finished externally in a silvery colour - "streamlined to complement the airlines which will use it", as one of its architects said. Its simplicity disguises the immense size and complexity of the effort which has gone, and which continues to go, into its design, planning, and construction: Terminal 4 is, after all, one of the largest current building projects in Europe.

Some 90 different contracts, ranging in value from £30,000 to £1.3m have been let to sub-contractors from all over Britain. Three-quarters of a million cubic metres of soil have been excavated, much of it



being re-used as landscaping to protect the environment of nearby houses, a quarter of a million cubic metres of concrete have been poured, 13,000 tonnes of structural steel have been erected, 49,000 square metres of external wall cladding fixed, 70,000 square metres of asphalt laid, and 40 kilometres of air-conditioning ductwork, most of it made on site, put into place.

During the fitting-out phase, 13,333 square metres of terrazzo floor tiles, and 34,500 square metres of carpet will be put down. So thorough was the advance planning, that the types of carpet to be laid were selected only after various patterns had been tested by the millions of feet which tramp each year through the three existing Heathrow terminals.

The new terminal advances thinking on airports planning

around the world, and is already being visited by executives from other such facilities at home and abroad. Its main change is to have one enormous departure lounge, through which up to 2,000 passengers an hour will pass, rather than a series of smaller areas, complemented by one arrivals area, with a similar hourly capacity.

Around the building there are stands for 17 airlines, with direct access into the concourse, and across the aircraft "apron" stands for five more, reached by a fleet of superior buses, or airside vehicles, as they are known. The BAA is building a special terminal, attached to the main building, where these vehicles will pick up and set down passengers. All the aircraft stands are big enough to accommodate Boeing 747 jumbo jets, and eight of them are capable of taking the

"stretched" jumbo, carrying up to 800 passengers, which is only in the planning stage.

## Considering matters of the environment

The impact on the local environment of such a vast development will plainly be considerable, and was the subject of detailed rulings from the local authorities. In addition to the landscaped earthworks mentioned earlier, tall blast walls in concrete are going up, and there are restrictions on the manoeuvring of aircraft in the early morning and late at night. Roads around Heathrow are already heavily congested at peak times, and the use of those in the southern part of the



Top: Norman Payne, chairman of the BAA, and Mike King, director of Heathrow.

airport by an additional 4,000 people each hour could add to the jams. But these roads are being widened, and the M3, M4, and M25 motorways are all now nearby.

Even with the opening of Terminal 4, the central factor which inhibits Heathrow's expansion - the lack of runway capacity - will remain. Government has placed a limit of 275,000 air transport movements a year on Heathrow, and traffic is already humping up against that ceiling. Long-term solutions to London's airport difficulties lie elsewhere, but the new building must help ease the problem that has traditionally afflicted Heathrow and those who run it - how to pour a quart of passengers smoothly through a pint pot of airport space.

Arthur Reed

## Design with the personal touch

Although the new terminal 4 at Heathrow has been designed to take up to eight million passengers each year, its users will not be regimented or herded, and will not find the building claustrophobic, according to Mr Mike King, British Airports Authority director of Heathrow.

"We have put a lot of design effort into the interior, recognising that it is a very big building. People entering it will be able to see the airliners in which they are about to fly and while waiting they will be able to wander up and down the main concourse patronising the shops and the catering facilities."

"They will be kept in touch with what is happening to their flight through the latest communications technology. I believe they will feel that they are being treated as individuals, and that they are not being processed in an anonymous way."

Terminal 4, said Mr King, provided a 25 per cent increase in the passenger capacity of Heathrow, and for the first time since Terminal 1 was built 16 years ago the authority had been able to design for very large aircraft, with up to 800 passengers at a time from the start. But even with the extra space that the new terminal would give, Heathrow would reach its design capacity of 38 million passengers a year by the end of the 1980s, and the authority continued to believe that expansion at Stansted was the way of providing future capacity.

The alternative proposition for a fifth terminal at Heathrow to take another 15 million passengers a year posed major

When Terminal 4 at Heathrow, left, is completed next year another eight million passengers can be catered for, bringing the total capacity of the airport to around 38 million. The cost of this ambitious project will be £200m.

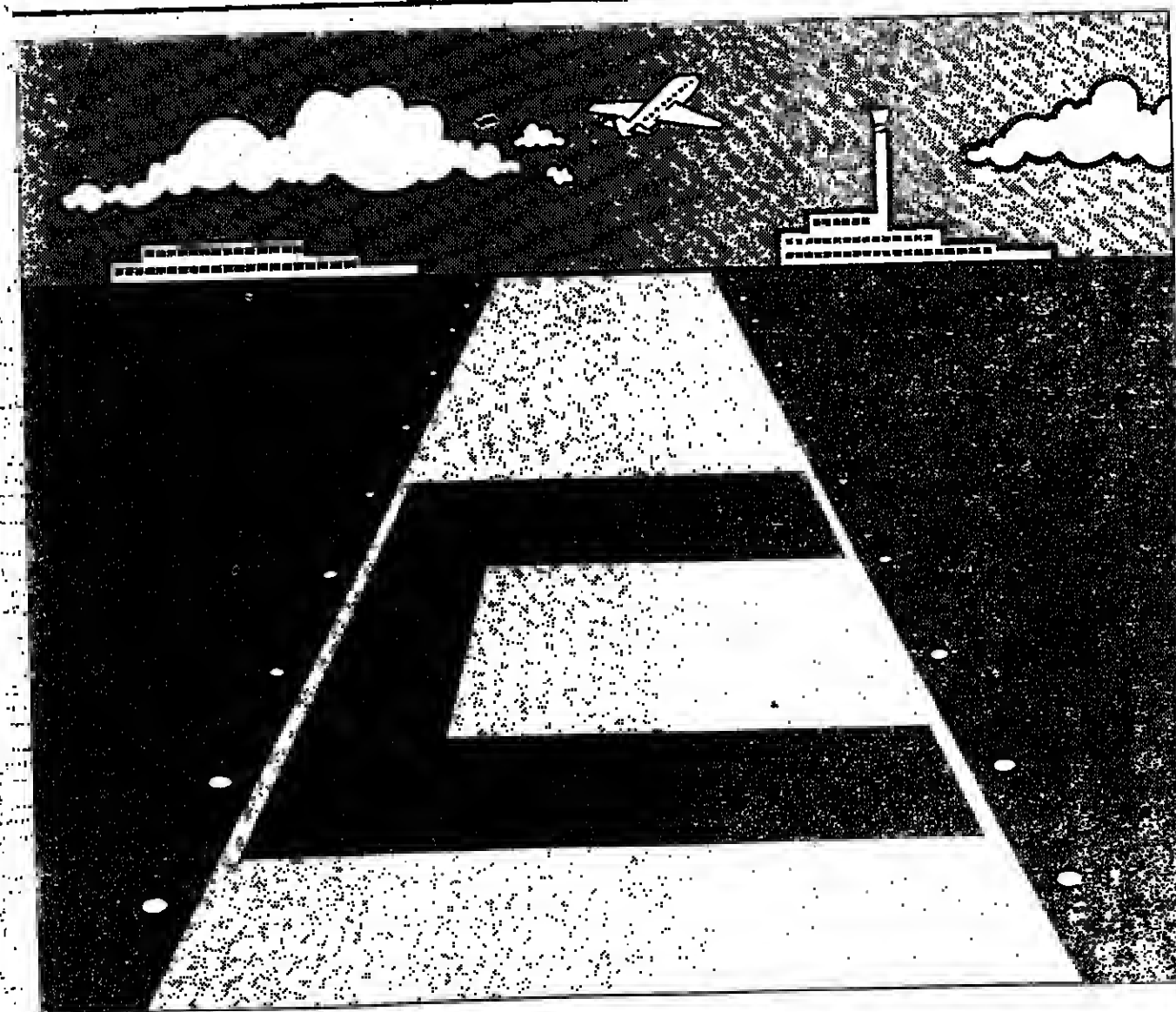
problems of road and rail links with central London. Although the actual location of the site between the main runways at the western end of the airport was a good one, with 53 million passengers a year using Heathrow with a fifth terminal, and a government limit of air transport movements of 275,000 a year, it would mean that each aircraft using Heathrow would have to carry an average 193 passengers.

## The facts and figures of internal competition

But the recent trend in the average number of passengers on board airlines at Heathrow had been downwards, Mr King said. In the year 1981-82, it was 115, in 1982-83, 110 and in 1983-84, 107. Because of the intense competition which had been allowed recently on the internal routes in Britain the average number of passengers on board domestic flights, using Heathrow had decreased from 73 in 1982-83 to 67 in the financial year just ended.

"There is an argument that future technology in aerospace will produce bigger and bigger aircraft carrying more and more people. But I cannot actually say that that will happen, and if the development of a fifth terminal at Heathrow is going to be dependent on that it will be taking a very big risk indeed."

A R



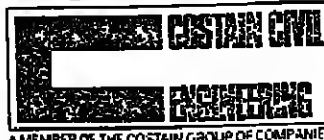
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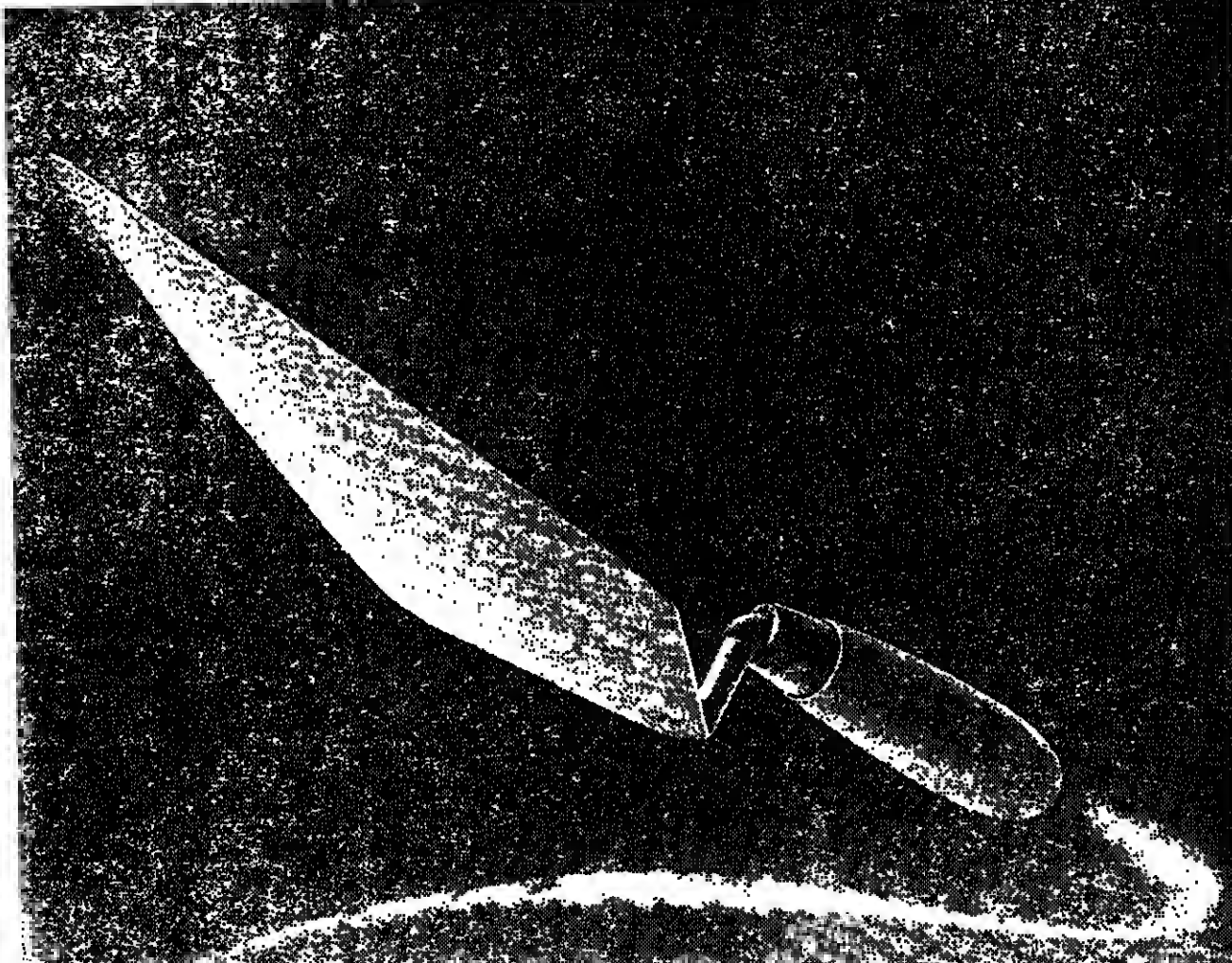
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## Space and time ... strictest of taskmasters

For the British Airports Authority, designers of the original concept of Terminal 4 and project coordinator, its management contractor, Taylor Woodrow Construction, and the architects for the terminal building, Scott, Brownrigg and Turner, the initial problem was how best to place the new construction on the one remaining readily-available site on an already-crowded airport.

Although the terminal building, its associated roads, and aircraft taxiways, were to cover 173 acres, the leeway in placing it was small due to the amount of room needed for the approach roads and the forecourt outside the front doors, and on the airside the need for the buildings, and the tails of the airlines using it (the fin of an 800-seater jumbo will stand 21 metres high) to be a stipulated distance away from the runways, for obvious safety reasons.

A long, low building angled so that it faces across the airport, its stands both at its front and behind it easily accessible to the airlines which will use it, was considered to be the answer. Because of the possibility that its bulk might interfere with Heathrow's radar, the height was kept down to 20 metres. But even then, sections of its cladding were moulded, rather than left smooth, to reduce radar "clutter" on the screens.

Even before work on the main project began, some £2m was spent on preliminary and temporary construction, including a two-storey office for 100 staff who formed the combined management team of the BAA,

the management contractor, and the design consultants. A fully-equipped laboratory was built so that extensive inspection and testing to make sure that works were carried out in accordance with specifications could be done on site, while a compound constructed for the management contractor's supervisory staff and sub-contractors' site offices has canteen and other facilities for 1,500 men.

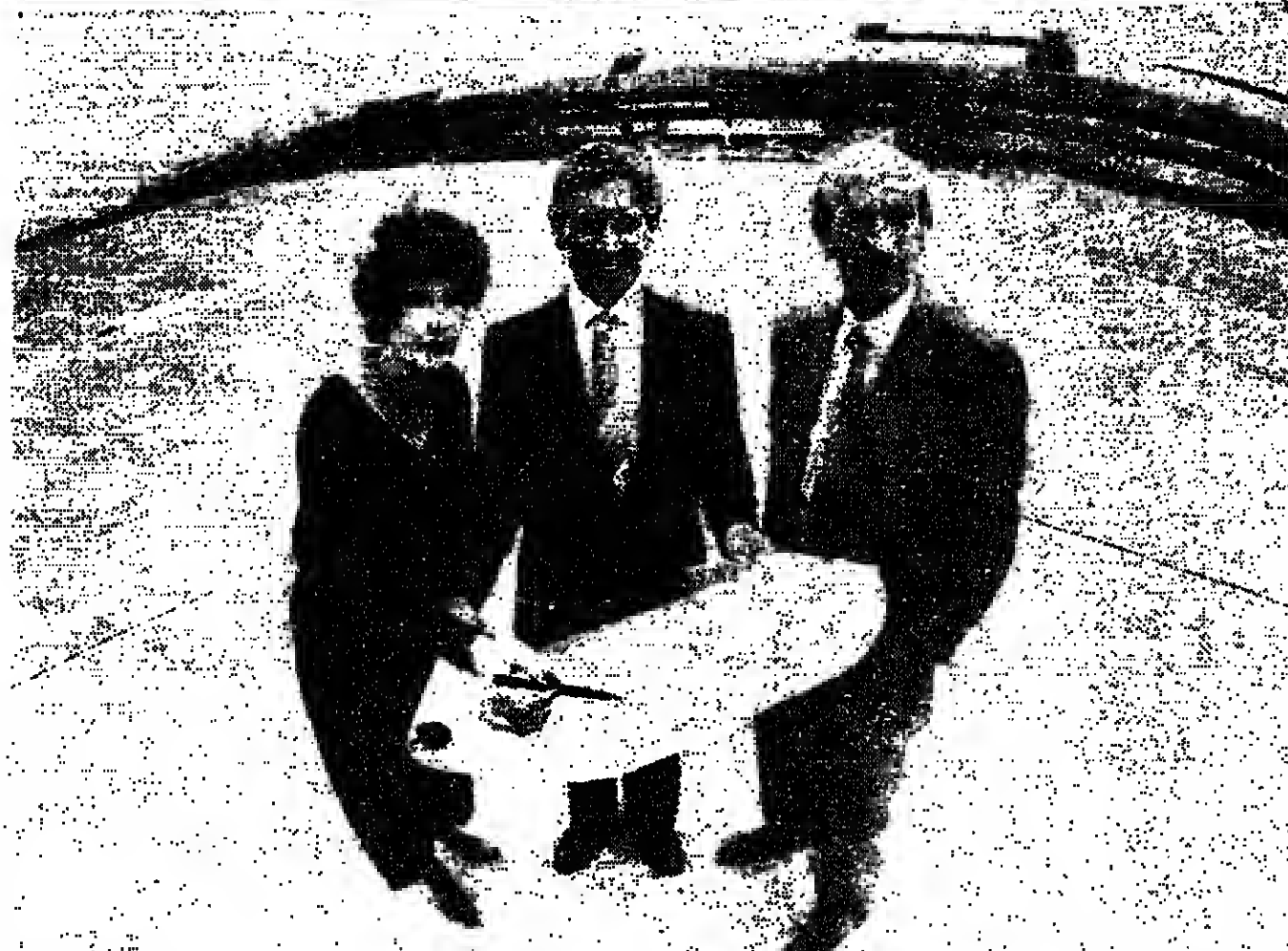
### Rain free and double glazed

At the moment of topping out, the building, with its steel frame on concrete foundations, is complete, as is the main roof, which is waterproofed by asphalt covered with an insulation material, and protected by paving slabs and ballast. The wall cladding, incorporating aluminium-faced, acoustic, and thermal-insulation panels, protected by aluminium rain screens and double-glazed units, is approaching completion.

Erection of the baggage-handling system, and the installation of 29 lifts, 15 escalators, 500 metres of passenger walkways, and 2,000 metres of baggage conveyors is under way.

A new 1,320-metre taxiway for aircraft was completed at the end of 1982, and the first phase of providing new parking aprons for airlines is complete. Work on the second phase continues, with concrete up to 500mm thick being laid to withstand the weight of fully-loaded jumbo jets of 350 tons.

Work on the new road system began in early 1982, and was



"Airside" architects: Ann Gibson, Ken Gilham and John Church, of Scott Brownrigg and Turner, who designed the new Terminal 4 building in the background.

completed in August, 1983, when construction of a link road to the cargo tunnel, which will connect Terminal 4 with the central area, began.

The shell of the new station for the London Underground railway has been completed beneath the terminal, having been started in July, 1982. Above the station is a short-term, multi-storey car park, with spaces for 1,150 cars, and the construction of this is under way. The driving of the tunnels to the underground link—a loop beneath the airport connecting the existing line from the Heathrow central station through the new station, and back to Hatton Cross—began early in 1983, and has been completed.

The tunnelling was carried out by Taylor Woodrow in a joint venture with Thyssen under a contract with the London Transport Executive.

Of the £200m that the entire project will cost, £73m is for building works, £54m for civil engineering works, £55m for mechanical and electrical engineering works, and £18m for the provision and maintenance of all temporary works, site services, and site establishment costs. By the spring of this year, sub-contract orders to the value of £146m had been placed, of which £37m were complete. About 90 per cent of sub-contracts have been awarded, and the value of work done is £80m.

### Tight control over budget

Mr Tony Westbrook, BAA general manager, Terminal 4, said: "From the outset, the general management team was conscious of two primary constraints—space and time. Heathrow is a relatively small area, and the construction of

this large building had to be achieved without interrupting the day-to-day operations of the airport.

"Secondly, it was essential that the project should proceed according to a tight programme. Not only does airport demand impose targets, but in inflationary times, to exceed the time is to exceed the budget."

BAA throughout kept tight control on the budget, employing Davis, Belfield and Everest, chartered surveyors, to prepare a detailed cost plan. The authority says that to date the entire project is on time and on cost.

BP Oil is nominated as engineering consultant to carry out the design, construction, and commissioning of the fuel hydrant systems at Terminal 4, and the company has calculated that fuel demand when the new terminal is operating at peak capacity could be as much as

5,000 gallons per minute. The underground system will receive fuel from a remote storage and pumping system, and sophisticated control valves at each aircraft stand will deliver fuel under pressure into the aircraft via a dispenser vehicle.

One of the major projects to be completed early on was the construction of the environmental earthworks protecting houses near the Terminal 4 site, and which also carries the spur road which brings traffic over the main A30 into and out of the terminal. This new vista of low hills which has sprung up on the south side of the airport has now been planted with hundreds of trees, the landscape experts making sure that the varieties chosen were those which do not produce berries, so that the bird population—a potential safety hazard to aviation—will not be increased.

Arthur Reed

## Facelift likely at Terminal 3 as pressure eases

The pattern of airline usage between London's three airports is set partly by history and partly by Government edict, and the opening of Terminal 4 next year, despite its huge size—80m passengers a year through an area as big as 40 soccer pitches—will have little effect on it.

Heathrow is the main airport for scheduled services with all but a tiny fraction (Concorde charters and special one-off charter flights as for bands and football teams) of its 27m passengers a year arriving and departing on scheduled flights. Of these 22.5m were on international flights (European and longhaul) and 4.5m domestic.

Gatwick is the main airport for charter traffic with 7.7m of its 12.7m passengers on holiday flights, mostly to Europe. Of the 5.0m scheduled passengers, about 1.0m were on domestic flights, and the remainder largely European and American. Its leading airlines are British Caledonian, Britannia, Dan Air, British Airtours, Air Europe, Cathay Pacific, People Express, Delta, and American.

Stansted too handles mainly charter flights, with only 40,000 of its 360,000 passengers on scheduled flights last year, and all but 12,000 flying to and from abroad. Its main airlines are Air UK, Jersey, and Genair, and a variety of charter firms.

Within Heathrow itself, though, the effect on traffic movement will be profound, if, as expected, the new terminal is occupied mainly by British Airways long-haul (and to a lesser extent short-haul) flights, and by a small number of foreign airlines.

By removing the biggest user, BA, Terminal 4 will provide massive relief at Terminal 3 and that will be its biggest effect. Terminal 4 will allow long-haul traffic at Heathrow to continue to grow, and the benefits will by no means be confined to BA passengers. Once BA is out of the way, the British Airports Authority propose to start on a massive £50m facelift at Terminal 3.

Additionally, BA are expected to take a small number of European services—Paris, Amsterdam for example—to Terminal 4, providing relief at Terminal 1; and a small number of European airlines may be able to move across the airside, providing relief at Terminal 2. The selection of short-haul routes BA decide to move across will obviously be those with the highest rate of interchange, giving BA something like the ease of interlining KLM enjoys at the single-terminal Schiphol; and increasing the competitiveness of the British airline and airport in a number of long-haul routes.

Although Terminal 4 will be far more spacious and attractive for passengers, it is not entirely without drawbacks so far as airlines are concerned. It is the first to be built outside the main runways, which means that not all aircraft will be able to taxi straight from runway to terminal. Some will have to taxi across one runway to reach another; and this will inevitably create problems both for airlines and air traffic controllers, though the resultant loss of

airport capacity is expected to amount to only one flight out of 142 every two hours.

Terminal 4 was so much and so obviously needed that it slots in quite naturally to the pattern of an expanding overcrowded airport, and it is perhaps pertinent to look at what might have happened without it.

The existing terminals would have run out of capacity within a year, and with foreknowledge of this greater effort would no doubt have been expended on bringing forward the second terminal at Gatwick, now scheduled for completion in 1988.

By the implied shift of traffic from Heathrow to Gatwick if Terminal 4 had not been built, would be far from easy to carry out, as has already been demonstrated. In an earlier round of discussions in the late 1970s, it was pointed out that

● The present pattern at Heathrow is for the newest Terminal 1 to be used by British Airways for both its domestic and short-haul flights (Europe and north Africa) and by a number of other domestic airlines: British Midland, Brymon, Air Kasse, Aer Lingus, Dan Air, and Genair.

The next newest, Terminal 3, is used for long-haul flights by British Airways (including Concorde), Pan American, TWA, Japan Air Lines, Air Canada, Egyptian, El-Al, Gulf, Malaysian, Middle East, Nigeira, Singapore, Qantas, South African, Thai, and a host of others.

The oldest, Terminal 2, is used for European and North African flights by airlines other than BA: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Finnair, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Olympic, Sabena, Swissair, etc. Of these by far the most crowded for some years has been Terminal 3, where lack of capacity has led to serious overcrowding and discomfort for long-haul passengers, and in certain cases in long-haul services.

1950s, attempts were made to relieve Heathrow by moving Gatwick airlines serving countries which were thought to have the smallest proportion of interline traffic and therefore least need of Heathrow: notably Canada, Spain, and Portugal. But the airlines and countries concerned objected vociferously, and under fear of retaliatory action the Government backed down, leaving only BA's Iberian services in the shift—"something they have continued to complain about ever since, as it cost them a substantial share of the business traffic. But if Terminal 4 relieves the problem of terminal capacity at Heathrow it does not affect the main constraint there which is runway capacity.

The limit of 275,000 on flights to be imposed next year on completion of Terminal 4 is mainly for environmental reasons, but it is also a reflection of runway capacity. While Terminal 4 will allow airlines to fly new services into Heathrow, shortage of runway capacity means they will not be able to get the "slots" they want, and the flights will often have to be at other than ideal times for the airline.

Michael Bailey  
Transport Editor

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## Slots for traveller and environment

With facilities ready to handle eight million international passengers a year when it opens in October, 1985, the new Terminal 4 at Heathrow is itself larger than any of the other airports in Britain, with the exception of the second London airport at Gatwick, and many of the major airports abroad.

For comparison, during the 1982-83 financial year, Zurich handled 7.9m international passengers, Tampa, Florida,

7.7m, Singapore 7.5m, Vancouver 7.3m, Stockholm's two airports at Arlanda and Bromma 7.2m, and Dusseldorf 7.1m. Among those which just exceed the 8.0m figure are Schiphol, Amsterdam, which has pretensions to becoming the third airport for London.

When the entire capacity of the three existing terminals is taken into account, Heathrow is already the busiest international airport in the world, and its visible trade in both cargo and passengers is a staggering £1.3bn a year, which is 75 per cent of the trade through all British airports, and 12 per cent of that through airports and seaports combined.

The reasons why Heathrow has become so popular with airlines, their passengers, and cargo shippers, and why, in 1983, 22m of the 27m travellers who passed through were on overseas journeys are many, but two stand out.

### Unpopular with the customers

Established when a new era of air travel took off immediately after the end of the Second World War, when environmental pressures on the setting up of such facilities were unknown, Heathrow is 13 miles from the centre of one of the greatest tourist and business "honey pot" cities of the world.

Since 1946, planners throughout the world have tried to impose a new trend of airports on the aviation industry—airports such as Dulles, Washington, Narita, Tokyo, and Mirabel, Montreal, 30, 40, even 50 miles away from the city they are designed to serve. Each of these three mentioned is largely unpopular with its customers, and particularly with the airlines, whose advanced planning is usually done on a short-term basis, and who prefer to remain at their old and overcrowded suburban bases, such as Heathrow, where they have amassed large investments in fixed assets such as main-

tenance bases, catering centres, and headquarters offices.

Secondly, Heathrow lies at the centre of the world of civil aviation, a convenient jumping off point for service to north America, central America, the Caribbean, and South America, to the continent of Africa, lying directly to the south, to Europe, to the immediate east, to Australia, which generates such strong family traffic, and to the Middle and Far East.

Terminal 4, with its futuristic facilities and wide-open spaces, can only increase the attractiveness of Heathrow to the airlines and those they serve, but this enhancement is likely to produce new problems. As is indicated elsewhere in this issue, the airport already butts against the Government-imposed limit of 275,000 air transport movements a year, and other restrictions inhibit the freedom to operate of the airlines.

For a number of years now, airlines starting new services from abroad have been diverted to Gatwick on the basis that the house is full at Heathrow. But the second London airport is now also approaching saturation, with 12.6m passengers using it in the most recent 12-monthly period, only 3.4m below its current limit.

Obtaining take-off "slots" at times of day acceptable to the passengers is becoming increasingly difficult for the airlines at both Heathrow and Gatwick. From January 1, 1986, Britain is bringing in new noise regulations at its major airports which is forcing the operators either to buy new or second-hand aircraft with quiet engines, to refit their old aircraft with quiet engines, or to have the existing engines sound-proofed.

In this situation, airlines operating small airliners, which, although they carry only between 30 and 70 passengers, still take up the same amount of runway and air-traffic control space as a 400-seater jumbo, are inevitably coming under pressure. Most charter flights have

already been forced out to Gatwick and Stansted, and the Government has recently floated the idea of a £15 tax on every domestic service using Heathrow—a proposal which infuriated the airlines.

Even though on many mornings of the year, one tenth of the world's entire fleet of 400 Boeing 747s may be seen lined up around the piers of Terminal 3 at Heathrow, having just completed their overnight journeys from points across the world, the average passenger load of airlines using the airport is still little more than 100.

With its 22 new stands, each capable of handling jumbo-jet loads, Terminal 4 is designed to raise this average figure significantly by encouraging airlines to bring larger and larger groups of people in and out in single aircraft, so easing the pressure on the airport's runways, where landings and take-offs already go on at the rate of one each minute at peak times.

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Once again CMF is involved in a major project with The British Airports Authority. The company is pleased to have been awarded the contract to provide structural steelwork, metalwork and the supply of DURATREAD M flooring for Heathrow Terminal 4.

The company wishes BAA and Taylor Woodrow every success in the completion of Terminal 4 and would also like to thank both for their continued assistance.

Dunlop Transportation Systems Limited, are supplying the British Airports Authority with the 8 passenger conveyors, worth over £1m, for the new Terminal 4 at Heathrow airport.

Dunlop Starglide passenger conveyors have been in operation with BAA in the Euro lounge link at Heathrow since 1981 and similar passenger conveyors have been operating at Gatwick airport since 1977.

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## HEATHROW

## Fig trees and the freedom to relax in comfort

Out go long departure tunnels,  
in come a room with a view  
and passenger convenience

Passengers arriving at Terminal 4, whether outboard from cars, buses, or underground railway, or inbound off the aircraft, will find that a considerable effort has been made by the airports authority, its architects, and planners, to humanize the immense extent of the new building.

The BAA has gone so far as to retain a landscape specialist with the task of making the interior bloom, and he proposes to introduce, among others, plants in the *Ficus* or fig group. These will be imported from Florida and nurtured in greenhouses before being introduced to the terminal. And in the terminal, they will be in pots of a pyramidal shape so that passengers will not be able to use them as rubbish bins.

Apart from a one-in-20 slope up from the underground station there are virtually no inclines anywhere in Terminal 4, and it will be possible to push the ubiquitous BAA luggage trolley for far longer distances without hindrance than in any of the three older Heathrow terminals.

Each of these terminals was determined before the self-help trolley became fashionable in air travel.

#### The latest trends in air travel

Terminals 1, 2, and 3 also date from the more relaxed days of civil aviation before security checks, and the complicated apparatus needed to scan travellers and their luggage has had to be grafted on.

In Terminal 4, all of the latest trends in air travel have been designed from the start of the project, with the result that on entering the front doors of the building the passenger will pass quickly through centralized check-in (where he will divest himself of his heavy luggage at one or 64 desks), centralized passport control, and centralized security, before spilling into the vast departure concourse which is such a major feature of the new building.

This concourse measures 650 metres by 250 metres - or four times as long as the National

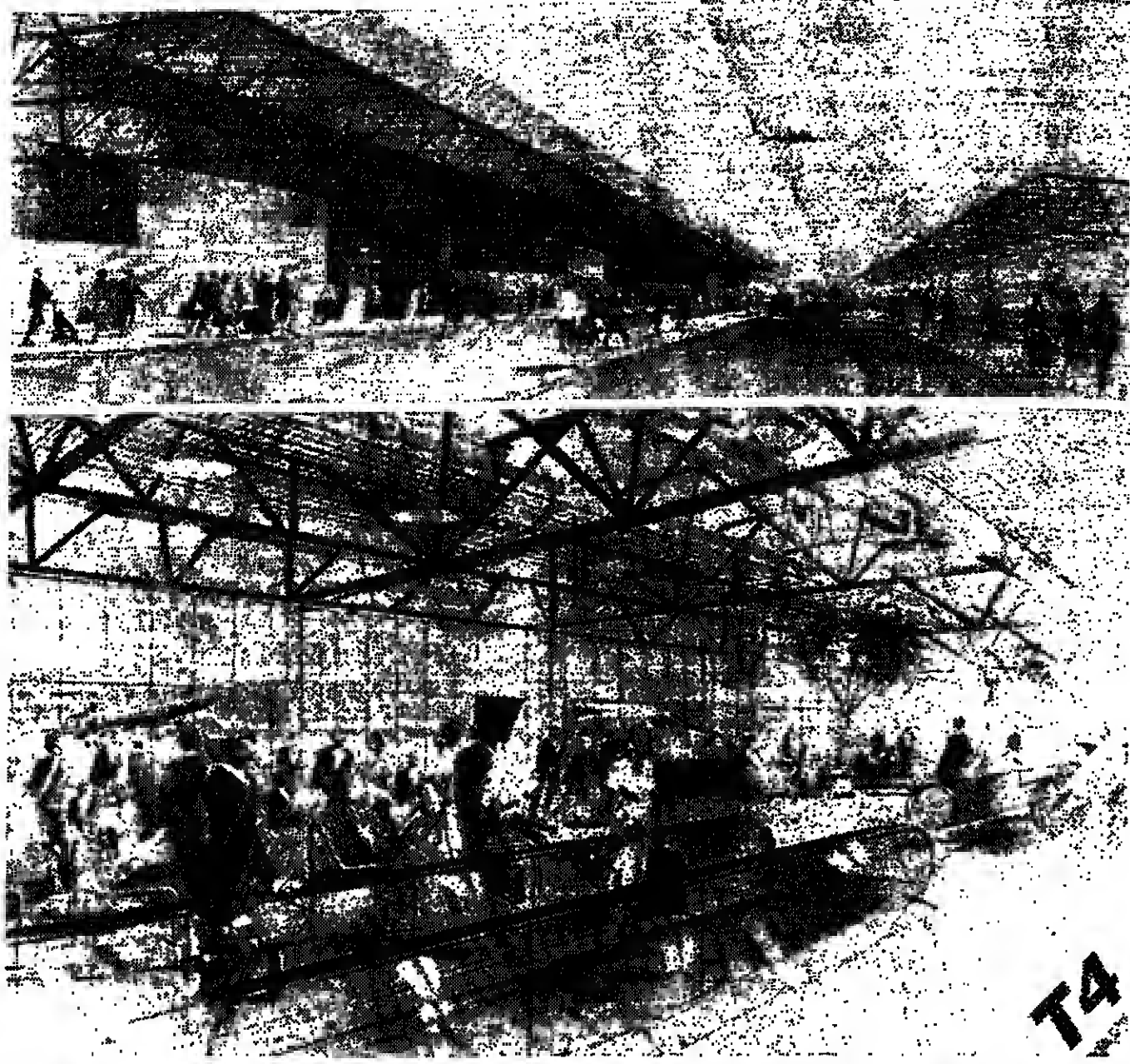
Gallery - in one unbroken sweep, and while waiting for their flights to be called the passengers will be able to wander its length, using moving walkways to reach the two extremes, rest on groups of seats around the exits to the aircraft, patronize duty-free and tax-free shops, restaurants, cafeterias, and bars, or survey the airliners which they are shortly to board, which will be nose-on to the extensive windows which form the walls of this giant departure lounge.

Having all the passengers together in one large area such as this marks a significant departure from previous airport planning, which favoured air-loads being brought forward into final departure lounges, often entailing long walks down gloomy tunnels, as take-off time approached.

Using the single concourse, with boarding directly from it into the airliners through air bridges, the airports authority was able to save space on a constricted site, and give those travelling a more pleasant, relaxed, and individualistic place in which to wait. Passengers will be encouraged to go through in the concourse as soon as possible after arriving, a movement which will do no harm to the sales of duty-free goods, from which the BAA derives around half of its total annual income.

Mr Ken Gillam, of Scott, Brownrigg and Turner, architects of the new terminal, said: "We wanted the public to find it a simple terminal to use, and we believe that it will be the easiest airport terminal ever to find your way through. During the design process, we spent a lot of time at airports around the world, watching the reactions of the people using them, right down to those who have to clean them."

"We tried to look at it as if we were families of people about to go on an airplane, bearing in mind that there are a lot of new passengers every year, and that for many it is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. We think that they will not consider that they are being corralled, and that although large numbers of people will be handled there,



Things to come: impressions of the drop-off point for the new terminal, and the single departure lounge with its moving walkways and airliners at the window.

they will still feel that they are individuals."

Arriving passengers will be kept completely separate from those departing, using the floor below, and being conveyed for part of the way to a central go on an airplane, bearing in mind that there are a lot of new passengers every year, and that for many it is a once-in-a-lifetime experience. We think that they will not consider that they are being corralled, and that although large numbers of people will be handled there,

About one fifth of the 27m passengers who use Heathrow each year "interline" through the airport - that is, they use it as an aviation exchange point to

leave one flight and join another. Siting Terminal 4 on the southern perimeter of the airport, while the other three are in the central area, separated by the airfield and its runways and taxiways, presents obvious difficulties, and an existing tunnel which connects the centre with the cargo area is to be used to transport exchange passengers, and their luggage.

The passengers will travel in a free shuttle coach service, an extension of one which plies at present between the three

central terminals. According to the BAA, the time spent in the buses by interlining travellers is at present between three and seven minutes, and this should go up to between six and nine minutes when Terminal 4 enters operation.

The majority of passengers who complete their journeys at Heathrow will leave Terminal 4 by Underground (the station is to be called Heathrow Terminal 4, while Heathrow Central will have its name changed to Heathrow Terminals 1, 2 and

3), or by road - parking space for 3,000 cars is being provided by way of a new flyover joining the terminal to the A30 road.

Although no firm decisions have yet been taken, it seems almost certain that the BAA will embark on a major refurbishing project in Terminal 3, involving particularly check-in and baggage handling, and the authority is already talking with airlines to this end.

Arthur Reed

## Future of UK aviation under intense debate

As the fitting-out trades move into the completed shell of Terminal 4 to meet the target date of commissioning in October next year, a grand debate over the future of British civil aviation, including the long-term use of the new terminal and Heathrow airport, is becoming intense.

The most important impact on the airport in the medium term will be that made by the report of the Government-appointed inspector who sat for 18 months from the autumn of 1981 hearing evidence on the plan by the British Airports Authority to expand Stansted so that it could take up to 15m passengers a year, with the implication that in the longer term that annual figure could be increased to as much as 50m.

Several alternatives to the Stansted proposition were floated at the time of the inquiry, but the only serious one remaining is that favoured strongly by British Airways, which is to develop the site of the Perry Oaks sludge works at the western end of Heathrow with a fifth terminal.

BA's espousal of the Terminal 5 case is understandable, as it sees as wildly uneconomic the splitting of operations away from its main base at Heathrow into two other airports, at Stansted and Gatwick. The airline also considers that in spite of the completion of the M25 London orbital road, due shortly, linking all three airports, there would be extensive problems facing interlining passengers.

The British Airports Authority continues to be deeply opposed to Terminal 5, and

supportive of the case for a third London airport at Stansted. Any further growth at Heathrow would, argues the authority, place an impossible burden on the runway system and the local environment, while where would a site be found within the Home Counties for a new sewage farm within the time scale necessary?

#### The controversy about figures

Every party involved in the continuing controversy has its own set of figures forecasting the growth of civil aviation through the London airports complex. The pro-Stansted lobby considers that existing space will be exhausted before the turn of this century. Those in favour of more expansion at Heathrow consider that with the recent reduction in the rate of growth in air traffic due to the recession, and the arrival on the world airline scene of more and more wide-bodied airliners, the question of an overflow airport can be postponed.

At the same time as this debate goes on, the whole future of the BAA, which runs not only the three big London airports, but also four in Scotland, is in the political melting pot. The Government has made it clear that it sees the authority, which

has an extremely successful profit record, in the list of candidates for privatization.

The addition of Terminal 4 to the assets of the BAA can only make the authority even more attractive to potential investors. But the BAA's long-term planning must remain bedevilled by not knowing when, and exactly how, it is to be sold off, although some small enlightenment came in evidence to a Commons select committee earlier this month from Mr Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, when he indicated that Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted will not be fragmented by being sold as separate units. But the rest of the options stay open, and include, to sell the BAA as an entity, to introduce private capital and management by the sale of assets, or through franchising.

Meanwhile, British Airways, the main user of Heathrow, and the prospective majority user of the new Terminal 4, is itself moving rapidly towards privatization - possibly as soon as the spring of next year - and is being assailed by one of the main UK independents, British Caledonian Airways, which wants a significant share of its routes and equipment. It is a case which is being robustly resisted by BA.

The Civil Aviation Authority, itself the subject of a

recent searching organization and methods survey, is currently making a deep review of civil aviation in Britain, and the claims and counter-claims of the airlines for bigger shares of the aeronautical cake are part of this. An interim report, saying little, was issued recently. The main conclusions are expected to go to Government later this year.

The entire industry is plainly in a state of upheaval, and to the uncertainty that such a state engenders must be added the strong tide towards cheaper air fares which continues to reach out to Europe following deregulation of prices in the United States. Government has indicated its desire to reduce fares between Britain and Europe, but is having a hard time convincing partner governments in the EEC of the wisdom of such a policy.

Against such a background, it might be thought foolhardy for the British Airports Authority to invest £200m in the development of Terminal 4, and a further similar sum in a second terminal at Gatwick. But the authority is correct to be so farsighted, for whoever owns the airports and the airlines which use them in the future will make no difference to the urge to travel felt by the human race.

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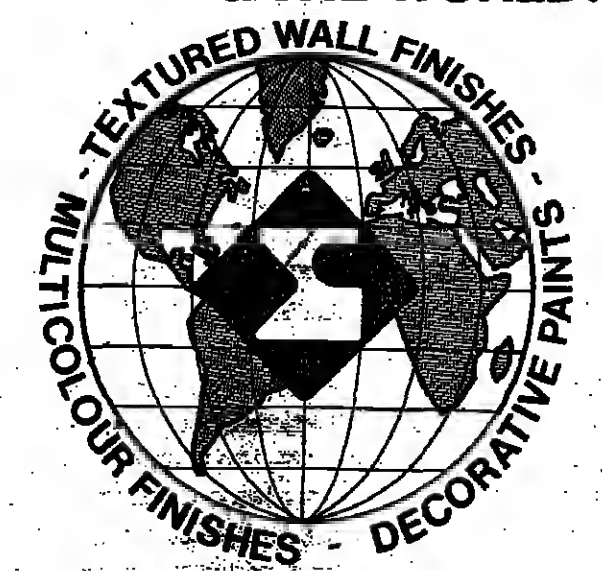
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THE TIMES

## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

# Markets destabilized by self-fulfilling prophecies

The immediate cause of falling gilt-edged and equity prices in London is the disarray in the American bond market. At the May 11 auction, dealers bought \$4.75 billion of 3-year United States Treasury bonds only to discover they were virtually unsaleable. The oow paper immediately shed \$143m of its value and the market, in the words of Mr Thomas Strauss of Salomon Brothers, became "a shambles", inviting comparison with the "buyers' strike", that in the 1970s confronted the Labour Government in the gilt-edged market.

Strangely the United States bond market did recover after the horror of May 11, but only briefly. The United States Treasury is now faced with the prospect of having to offer still higher interest if it is to find enough buyers for the mass of paper it needs to sell on behalf of a deficit-ridden Administration. Collapsing bond values is one reason why Wall Street sees, or believes it sees, the facades of major American banks crumbling. The continuing rise in interest rates has a shuddering impact on the sovereign debt problem, in which the same banks are immersed up to their navels. Deeper mooney in New York draws capital from abroad and strengthens an already overvalued dollar (a process, however, that would become less inevitable if American banking dominoes start falling). It forces up interest rates everywhere, threatening a toxic fall-out over "real" economies, our own included.

Few people left the City early last night, as the market fall gathered speed. At six in the evening, traders were still dealing, or huddled over the TV screens, watching sterling tumble, as usual, to the cocktail hour. The general verdict was it is still too early to close bear positions.

If anything, the decline in prices is gathering speed, rather than slowing. Among the gilts, ultra-longs shed roughly two points yesterday, despite a mini-rally around 3.30pm. Stocks in the 1990s area fell 1½ points, and shorts declined by a point. Index-linked stocks may have lost as much as two points. In the words of one pundit, this category of debt is no longer functioning as a market.

Gilts, equities and the pound look to be trapped in a vortex, with the fall of ooe continually dragging down the other two.

When gilts are measured in yield terms, then the criterion of value is a cross-reference against other financial instruments. When price takes over, the market, in its disequilibrium, is going up very quickly, or it is collapsing. When it falls, it is virtually impossible for the authorities to fund their debt. Crouching against the storm is very difficult from bending with the wind.

That is why attention yesterday was focused yet again on the fate of the tap stock, Treasury 9½% Convertible, four points below its issue price. With a front-end loaded PSBR, a commitment to raise £11½bn via British Telecom later in the year, and falling gilt and equity markets, the Budget programme begins to look shaky.

True, the Chancellor attempted some long-distance piano playing on the subject on Wednesday evening at the annual CBI dinner. The general message was one of breezy self-confidence, but the market, in its wisdom, seized on two key passages, and extracted a Wagnerian conclusion.

On page two of the speech, the Chancellor suggested that £m3 would run relatively high early on in the financial year, but finished well within the target range. Ignoring the later qualification the gilt market decided that the aggregates in the May banking month would be as awful as the superhears had suggested.

When the Chancellor analysed interest

rates, markets heard only one line: "We cannot insulate ourselves entirely from the events overseas." Decoupling is dead, and base rates are about to move up again was the conclusion.

The authorities will play their cards pragmatically. But if the current shakeout continues, the yield gap between interest rates and commercial paper will grow to unsustainable levels. Assuming yields count at some point, short-dated stocks are oow discounting at least a one-point rise in base rates back into double figures.

## Crisis of confidence after Continental

Just when Continental Illinois appeared to be clawing back a degree of depositor confidence in the wake of the 7.5 billion US government-backed lifeboat operation, Wall Street has visited its worries on other American banks. Rumours circulated that another big American bank was in trouble because of problems with its bond portfolio, and then a third name was being mentioned. The liquidity crisis which afflicted Continental Illinois vividly highlighted how damaging such talk can be: when confidence diminishes prophecies become self-fulfilling.

As for Cootinental Illinois, finding a durable solution may well prove to be a lengthy process. Although it has been able to reduce sharply its reliance on overnight funding from the Federal Reserve System, which at one point reached about \$4 billion, and is oow reported to be contemplating a plan to shift bad loans into a separate company before seeking new capital for the existing bank, a merger must be the most likely outcome.

A number of suitors have been mentioned. Chemical Bank admits to having had a team in Chicago looking into the books, but says: "It is premature to speculate what our interest might be". Citicorp is reported to have received financial information from Cootinental's investment bankers Goldman Sachs while First National Bank of Chicago is also keeping a close eye on developments.

The problems are immense. First there are the obstacles imposed by state banking laws. Then there is the question of whether the US authorities will help out by taking out some of Continental's bad loans, which may well be a *sine qua non* for any bid.

## Fraser blazes trail in financial services

The proposed link between House of Fraser and Mr Mark Weinberg's Allied Hambro is an important milestone in the development of financial services in this country, whether or not Lord Hambro manages to disrupt the project. The notion of selling financial products, including possibly stocks and shares, through department stores is still derided in certain quarters of both the City and the retail trade, partly because it has been tried before without success.

One point which will not have escaped the retailers' notice is that the level of business to personal finance, which is much wider than share buying, is liable to fluctuate with the public's disposable income and view of the future. This, along with the desire to spread overheads, will lead them toward as wide a range of products as possible. An area which has so far been only nibbled at is property. As House of Fraser is blazing one trail, there is a growing expectation that Lloyds Bank's chain of estate agencies, Black Horse, is likely to form the nucleus of a diverse financial services high street chain.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Bank link call by societies

A building society central bank which would negotiate with the high street banks to obtain access to the clearing system is one of several radical proposals from Professor Jack Revell and Mr Brian Townley of the Building Societies Association.

Such a bank would free societies from their dependence for payment services upon organizations which were in direct competition, Mr Townley told the Association's annual conference at Harrogate, West Yorkshire.

● CATER ALLEN is to raise £9m through a one-for-three rights issue at 410p. Profits for the year to April 30, 1984 were £3.9m (£4.25m) and year-end assets totalled £1.41 billion (£1.1 billion). *Tempus, page 21*

● EXTEL GROUP plans a one-for-one scrip issue, and is to pay a 5p final dividend, making 12p (10p) for the year to March 31. The group made profits of £10.6m (£6m) on sales of £149.5m (£126m). *Tempus, page 21*

● SHELL has again extended its \$58 a share offer to buy out the minority shareholding in its United States subsidiary, Shell Oil. Shell now has 94 per cent of the shares. The offer has been extended until next Wednesday.

● DONALD MACPHERSON, the Cover Plus paint group, has urged shareholders to accept takeover terms from Tikunin, the Finnish paints group, rather than a rival bid from Yule Catto.

### Stake in Harris for Debenhams

Debenhams will receive a "small stake" in Harris Queensway as part of the agreement which will establish a new joint company to operate carpet, furniture and electrical concessions in its 68 department stores.

The terms have been established and the agreement is expected on June 19.

Mr Philip Harris, said yesterday that he would not make a full bid for Debenhams.

### Computers check dealing

New computer technology has allowed the Stock Exchange quotations committee to increase by four times the number of sharp share price movements it looked into last year. But only 20 merited being passed to the Department of Trade and Industry for further investigation.

Sharp rises in prices usually signal insider dealing. For the year to last March 13, 341 price movements were investigated, against 3,753 in 1982. 491 were

investigated in detail compared with 87 the previous year.

Formal inquiries were authorized by the quotations panel into 39, of which 20 - two more than the previous year - were passed to the DTI, which is responsible for bringing prosecutions under the insider dealing sections of the Companies Acts.

The figures are part of the Stock Exchange's annual report, which says that it had another successful year.

### Details of Japan-US currency package

## Tokyo to loosen yen reins

From Sarah Hogg, Tokyo

The Reagan Administration has agreed details of the "yen-dollar" package to be published formally on Wednesday. Last-minute negotiations in Rome were delayed by drafting difficulties but ended late on Wednesday.

The package consists of what the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, has called very bold guidelines for financial liberalization designed to meet American demand for the internationalization of the yen. It has four main themes:

- Greater flexibility of wholesale interest rates within Japan;
- The development of short-term monetary instruments available to foreigners;
- Greater opportunities for foreign institutions to compete for domestic financial business;
- Modest liberalization of the Euroyen market.

Greater access to yen instruments, the Reagan Administration argues, would tend to raise the exchange rate of the yen to a higher, free-market value.

The Japanese Government, or at least the Bank of Japan, has a different but overlapping interest in liberalization, in that it needs new instruments to finance its large budget deficits.

Present controls on short-term interest rates are being put under particular pressure by prices in the secondary bond market, which is relatively free, because the large number of 10-year government bonds issued in the mid-1970s are now close to maturity and competing with short-term instruments.

These twin pressures have led to the following list of measures being included:

- A reduction in the minimum maturity of certificates of deposit, together with reductions in the minimum size already agreed;
- The introduction of new short-term financial assets, notably money market accounts;
- Removal of some formal restrictions on foreign currency "swaps";
- Permission for foreign banks to sell Japanese government bonds "over the counter";
- Permission for foreign banks to compete for domestic trust business;
- The creation of a bankers' acceptance market.

Those are all intended to be implemented, or put in train, within the year.

Japan has also agreed to study the creation of a treasury bill market, something the Bank of Japan is keen on, because it thinks it would improve monetary control. However, the Ministry of Finance is reluctant and determined not to change its policy of issuing treasury bills to the Bank of Japan well below market price.

# Plessey urging monopolies check for Thorn-Bae link

By Ian Griffiths

Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey, yesterday strongly criticized the proposed merger between Thorn EMI and British Aerospace.

He made it clear that he would like to see the link up referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on the grounds of industrial logic and the national interest.

Speaking at Plessey's annual meeting in London, he said: "The merger is neither logical or professional. If it went through without reference to the Monopolies Commission I would be very disappointed."

Sir John also highlighted the clear interest the Government has in the proposed merger by way of its 48.3 per cent stake in British Aerospace. Mr Norman Lamont, the Trade and Industry Minister, has said that the Government's attitude is neutral and that it would not use its shareholding to block the merger.

The Government's stake is worth about £320m at present prices and Sir John said: "If the issue is to be determined on purely financial grounds and the Treasury wishes to take out its 48 per cent then it will do so. It represents the distinct line between responsible interventionism and pure capitalism."

He denied however, that Plessey would itself be making a bid for British Aerospace. "We have never contemplated such a step," he said. "However, we are looking at the implications of such a possibility of the merger with Thorn EMI as it might affect our commercial interests."

The main impact of the merger would be in the area of defence and communications where Plessey has extensive interests. Although he would not be drawn publicly on the commercial repercussions, privately Sir John does not believe these would have a significant effect on his company's business.

The Office of Fair Trading is examining the proposed merger and will report within the next few weeks on whether it should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

In the wake of the announcement of the proposed merger there has been speculation within the City that another suitor might be waiting in the side lines for British Aerospace.

If the merger did go ahead it would produce the fifteenth largest quoted company in Britain with a market capital-

ization of about £1,600m, employing 160,000 people.

Yesterday, Plessey unveiled its own results for the year to March 30, 1984, which revealed that the company had lifted its pre-tax profits from £146.4m to £176.1m. Turnover also increased from £1,074.8m to £1,219m.

Telecommunications interests remain by far the biggest part of Plessey's activities. More than half the profits are generated in this area.

Shareholders have been rewarded with a final dividend of 2.24p, which will be paid two months earlier than usual on November 1. Coupled with the interim dividend this makes a total dividend of 3.80p for the year an increase of 15.1 per cent.

*Tempus, page 21*

## MPs call for early ruling on gas deal

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Government has been asked to make a prompt announcement on whether it will approve or veto the British Gas Corporation's controversial plan to buy £20 billion worth of gas from the Sleipner field in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The all-party Commons Energy Committee in a report published yesterday, said: "It would be most unsatisfactory if the proposed deal were to fall through solely as a result of administrative delay rather than because of a deliberate policy decision by the Government."

The Treasury opposes the deal because of its effect on the British balance of payments. The Department of Energy thinks gas fields in the British sector of the North Sea should be exploited.

British Gas says that it needs supplies from existing Norwegian fields and that it has given an assurance that it will buy any gas found in the British sector.

The Norwegian Parliament has indicated that unless the British Government approves the contract by mid-June, the Norwegian state oil company will pull out of negotiations.

The Energy Committee report says: "It is difficult to justify the manner in which the contract appears to have been subjected to last minute scrutiny by the Government. We believe the Government's decision must be justified."

The committee has also criticized the Treasury and Department of Energy for refusing to give evidence at its hearings into the contract.

## Oil blocks on offer

The Energy Minister, Mr Alec Buchanan-Smith, has announced details of the 195 offshore blocks which are to be offered by the Government in the ninth round of offshore oil licences.

Cash tenders will be invited for 15 of the blocks in the Northern area of the North Sea where considerable oil funds have already been made. The other 180 will be awarded on a discretionary basis by the Department of Energy.

The closing date for appli-

cations will be noon on December 17 this year. Thirty six blocks are in the deep water areas of Rockall and the Faroes Trough, 67 in the central area of the North Sea, 61 in the Southern North Sea and West- cambe Bay, and 31 in West- Shetland and the English Channel.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said yesterday: "The ninth round provides the opportunity to encourage the generation of UK-based technology."

## Small rise in investment

Britain's manufacturers increased their investment spending by a modest 1.5 per cent in the first quarter after a jump of 8 per cent in the previous months. The latest rise, though small, suggests the long-awaited revival in manufacturing investment is definitely under way after reaching a nadir last year.

In the six months to March 1984, investment was 9.5 per cent higher than six months earlier. The Confederation of British Industry expects an increase of 7 per cent this year over last.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

FT-SE 100 Index: 1051.6 down 23.8 (high: 1074.6; low: 1051.1)  
FT Index: 826.4 down 21.2  
FT All Share: 78.1 down 1.16  
Bargains: 21.68  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 109.58 down 2.61  
New York Dow Jones Average (latest): 1103.85 (down 9.35)  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 19,450 (down 100)  
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: up 10.85

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.3815 up 10pts  
Index 79.5 unchanged  
DM 3.7850 down 0.0050  
FF 11.86 down 0.0150  
Yen 320 up 6.25  
Dollar Index 131.9 up 0.8  
OM 2.7432 down 0.0166  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$1.3760  
Dollar DM 2.7460  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 20.5885  
SDR 27.49903

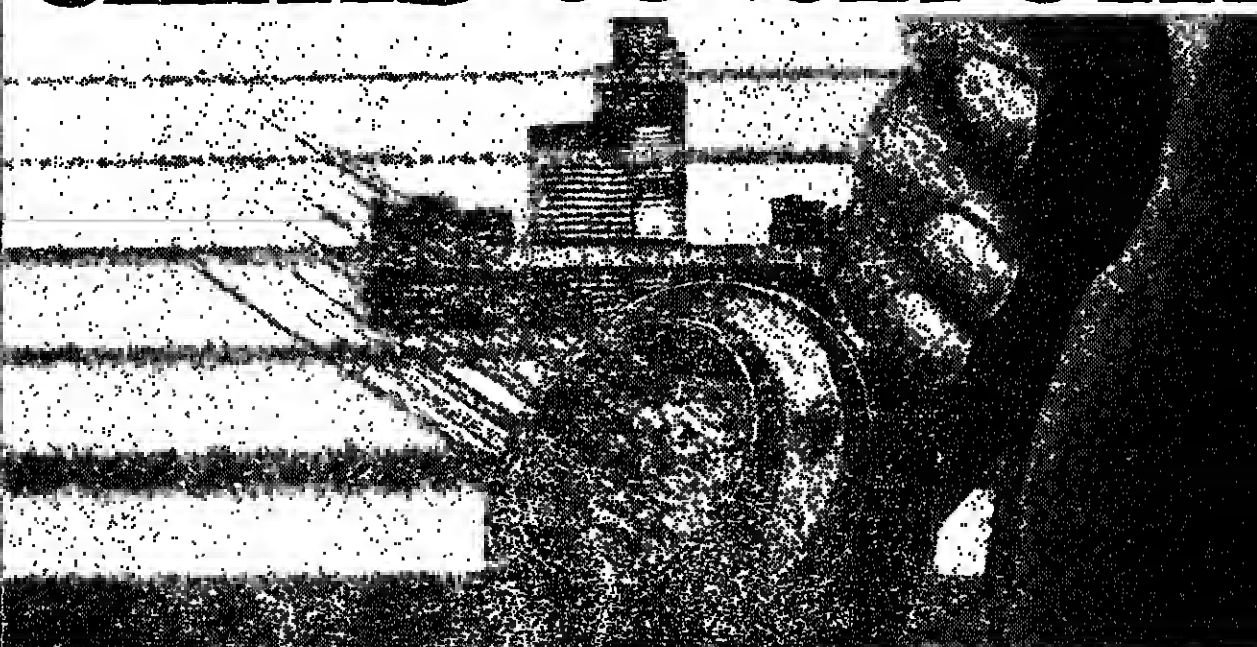
## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates 9, 9½  
Finance houses base rate 9  
Discount market loans week 8½  
3 month interbank 9½-9¾  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 11½-11¾  
3 month OM 6-5½  
3 month FF 13½-13  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 12.50  
Fed funds 10½  
Treasury long bond 97½-98  
ECG Fixed Rate Sterling Finance Scheme IV Average  
Tolerance rate for interest on April 4 to May 1, 1984 included 8.94 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$375.30 pm \$375.65  
close \$377.00 (£273)  
New York (latest): \$378.85  
Kuglerant (per coin):  
\$389-390 (£281.50-282.50)  
Sovereigns (new):  
\$88.25-89.25 (£64-64.75)  
Excludes VAT

# Plessey profits climb to £176m



Pre-tax profit up 20%

Dividends up 15%

Order book up 16%

Earnings per share up 35%

## 1983/4 Preliminary results

An extract from The Plessey Company's unaudited consolidated results

	52 weeks ended 30 March 1984 '8000	52 weeks ended 1 April 1983 '0000
Sales	1,218,922	1,074,750
Operating profit	146,309	119,004
Profit before taxation	176,136	146,362
Profit before extraordinary items	112,045	82,798

If approved at the Annual General Meeting on Thursday, 12 July 1984, the proposed final dividend of 2.24p per share will be paid on 1 November 1984, two months earlier than previously to shareholders registered on 15 September 1984. This dividend, together with the interim dividend already paid, will amount to a total dividend for the year of 3.80p per share.

Copies of the full Report and Accounts for 1984, which have not yet been reported upon by the auditors, will be sent to shareholders on 18 June 1984.

**PLESSEY**

The Plessey Company plc, Weymouth Lane, Warr, Essex IG1 4AQ.

PLESSEY and the Plessey symbols are Registered Trade Marks of The Plessey Company



§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.



**On the benefits you enjoy as a Swissair Business Class passenger.**



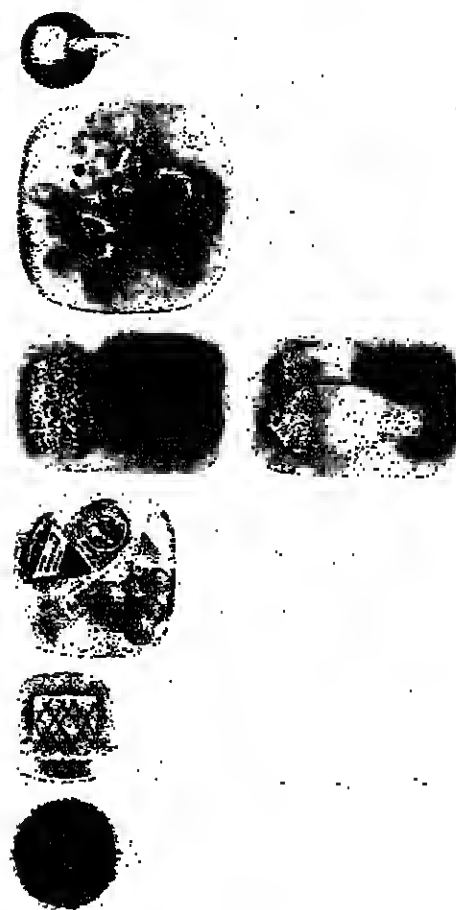
At more and more airports the Business Class passenger will find a separate check-in counter where blue boarding cards for the flight are ready and waiting.



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Economy Class  
worldwide on all  
aircraft.

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## APPOINTMENTS

## Mechanical engineers' body elects president

The Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Dr Waheeb Rizk, chairman of GEC-Ruston Gas Turbines and of the GEC Diesel Group, has been elected 1984/85 president, succeeding Mr George Adler.

National Westminster Home Loans Mr Richard Archer has been appointed managing director, succeeding Mr Frank Griffiths on his retirement.

Unigate Mr David Yagmans, managing director of Wincanton Group, has been appointed to the main board from June 1.

Yorkshire Electricity Board Mr James Porteous is to be the next chairman, for five years from November 1.

Institute of Management Consultants: Mr John B. Morris, a partner of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co Management Consultants, has been elected president for 1984/85, succeeding Mr Leo J. Weaver, executive chairman of Polymark International. Mr John D. Chadwick, director and a governor of Sudridge Park Management Centre, has been elected senior vice-president. Mr Michael J. Allen, of Michael J. Allen & Partners, joins Mr David F. Pyle, of Reynolds Cooper McCulloch Associates, as an elected vice-president. Mr Denis K. Tindley, of Deloitte Haskins & Sells Management Consultants, is honorary treasurer. Mr Chris E. James of Touche Ross & Co has been elected to the Council.

Guild of Architectural Ironmongers: Mr John Plank, a director of Alfred G Roberts (Exports), has been elected president.

Waring & Gillow (Holdings) Mr Herbert J. Leadley has been appointed a non-executive director.

Chemical Bank Mr David E. Nye, vice-president, is to be managing director - designate for the recently established subsidiary, Chemical Bank (Guernsey).

Schroder Capital Management: Mr Richard R. Foulkes has been appointed senior vice-president.

Gresham Lion: Mr Anthony Thatcher, managing director of Dowty Electrical Division and a director of Dowty Group, has become chairman of Gresham Lion.

Wagoo Industrial Holdings: Mr F. M. Thompson, chief executive of the engineering division, has joined the main board.

Headlines project the coal strike as a political issue (Can miners topple Thatcher): a personality duel (Scargill vs MacGregor); or a military campaign (Police repel pickets).

It is just as truly - if less vividly - a management dilemma. How, amid all this brouhaha, can the Coal Board, with an eye to customer reaction, investment returns, stocking requirements, pit maintenance and investment policy, sort out a sensible settlement for one of Britain's biggest businesses?

These factors still revolve round the men in the pits. Despite intensive mechanization, backed by computer technology, miners' attitudes dominate coal's business prospects.

In 1945 miners did not cut coal to quantities and at rates which might prove that the industry could prosper - or even survive - under private ownership. There was no alternative to the Coal Industry Nationalization Act.

But public management produced no positive response. Absenteeism, 6.44 per cent in 1938, stood at 14.96 per cent in 1957, 10 years after nationalization. Output per manshift was practically static for almost 20 years.

Since 1980, however, incentive pay systems have pushed up productivity and repeatedly separated the miners from Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners'

## Spectacular win could prove a hollow victory

union president, on wage strike proposals.

How should this affect the board's strike strategy? Mainly, by signalling an early settlement which could end the men's drift from the NUM president on that other major issue of pit closures and return them to work to a mood of back to a real coal-recovery based on efficient, unhampered by the production.

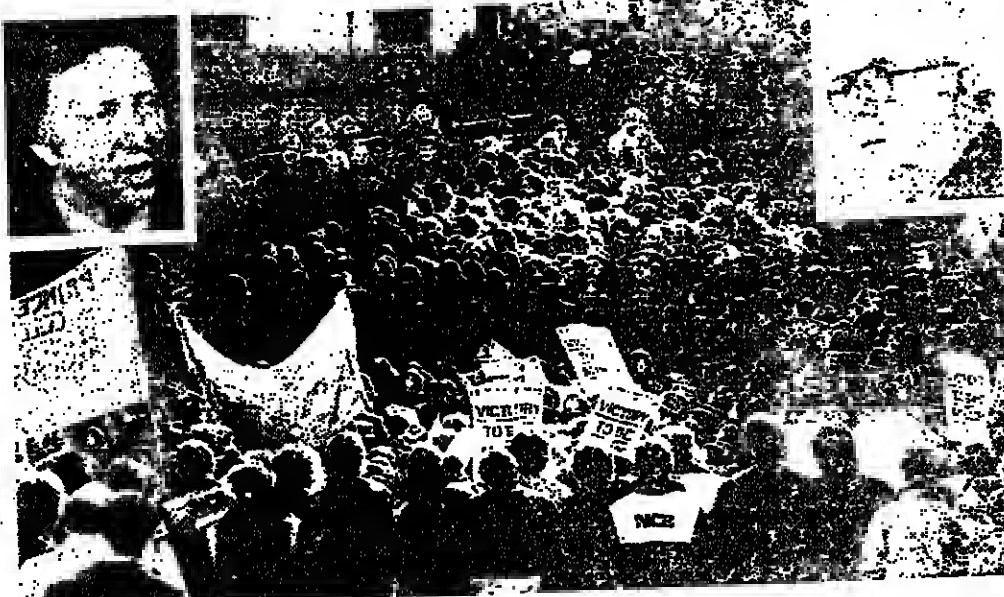
The fact that the board can barely high proportion of its employees into - indeed, under the ground, they carry on as before, is unrealistic.

A mere return to work could be catastrophically costly unless it also meant a return to the recent upward trend in performance.

On this basis, a spectacular win for Mr Ian MacGregor chairman of the board, could prove the hollowest of victories. Once the strikers had returned to work it is unlikely that, as

## John Raven suggests a formula for lasting peace in the pits

## Coal Board could end strike swiftly with jobs for life



Head-on confrontations: NCB must bring miners back in mood for lasting recovery

they chewed over their defeat together, they would feel inclined to restrain Mr Scargill. It is even less likely that they would put in productivity performances calculated to enhance Mr MacGregor's managerial reputation.

The public, politicians and the board's customers would all sense that, sooner rather later, the union would strike again.

Mr MacGregor ought not to apply experience of the US coal industry and its disputes too readily to British pits. In America, strikes are mainly about money and defeat is taken as an entrepreneurial hazard. In Britain, a pit strike, pushed by management to the logical limit of union surrender, is much more likely to produce a "dragging and debilitating update of prewar 'ca' canny."

Nor should the public fancy that pits can be left to go out of business, leaving our energy requirements to be met by imported coal, oil and nuclear energy. The Central Electricity Generating Board has 80 million tonnes of coal written firmly into its fueling require-

ments until the end of the century. Most of that coal is needed to power stations insulated by extra transport and handling costs from any real threat - or succour - from imported supplies.

A new oil station planned today would come into operation just as North Sea oil was visibly on the way out. Nuclear power station construction is a byword for technical and political delays.

On the other hand Mr Scargill's key demand - surrender by the board of control of pit closures, amounting to a pledge to produce coal regardless of whether it can be sold - cannot be accepted. Nor can the board go along with the union's attempt, supported, apparently, by Mr Neil Kinnock, the leader of the Opposition, to sidetrack essentially commercial issues into the byways of economic sophistry.

One possible compromise, leaving the miners with a powerful incentive for a long peace, the board with proper managerial control and the

country with a price which it could reasonably afford to pay, could lie in some prudent adaptation of the Aldington-Jones agreement.

This gave the dockers what most miners are seeking - a guaranteed job for life. It can be argued that that particular social contract helped to turn much of Britain's docklands into industrial deserts, but trends in trading patterns and transport techniques would probably have brought about much the same result. And the agreement was corrupted by the earlier folly of the Dock Labour Scheme, which divorced the power to manage from the responsibility to employ.

A proposition, taking the best elements of Aldington-Jones, which would end the strike by shifting the key issue from maintaining patently uneconomic pits to maintaining potentially economic people, might infuriate market economists but ought to reassure most miners, leave the board with a number of useful options and chime well with the national sense of social decency.

Pit closure decisions would remain the concern of management. Miners would be expected to move reasonable distances to sustain their job entitlement. Those who wanted to opt out would be offered at least the current terms on redundancy. If the need to reduce manpower and cut high-cost capacity can be met - as the board has claimed - by voluntary and natural wastage, the net extra cost to the industry of such an agreement would be negligible.

If the NUM rejected such an offer, the public would be much more likely to support the Government to the bitter end, which, regarding the effect on the industry itself, would then become a political, indeed, constitutional necessity.

If, on the other hand, neither this nor any other new and significant compromise solution is proposed, the issues will become increasingly confused by even larger and shriller headlines.

If the NCB was a public company, the Stock Exchange would be signalling warnings to the directors to look to their dividends and warnings to the directors to look to their dividends and shareholders. But Mr MacGregor, just as much as the NUM, is insulated by nationalization from such salutary nudges to effective negotiation.

## Danger of a botched last-minute rescue operation

This is a politically charged atmosphere could mean that the management role might be wrenched from his hands at the final critical moment. Neither the board or the public interest would be served by a botched, last minute rescue operation thrown together by a latter-day Workforce or Figures.

The Government, which ought to see itself as the taxpayers' Ombudsman in this dangerously unrealistic situation, has a selfish party incentive. However, negotiations the necessary behind-the-scenes push.

The Coal Board claims it will be six months before the NUM will go back to work. The Minister thinks the miners will like roasting their Christmas turkeys over backyard barbecues.

## The Beauford Group

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER	1983	1982
Profit before exceptional item	629,639	607,222
Exceptional item	71,721	-
Profit before tax	557,918	607,222
Tax	219,866	238,705
Profit after tax	338,052	378,519
Extraordinary item	-	50,000
Profit for year	338,052	328,519
Earnings per share:		
before extraordinary item	10.4p	11.6p
after extraordinary item	10.4p	10.1p
Total dividends per share	4.0p	3.5p

From the statement by the Chairman, Mr G. Crawford:

"A further increase in profits on ordinary activities before redundancy costs was achieved despite a small reduction in turnover. In the light of the trading conditions which prevailed, such increase is considered satisfactory by the Board. The Board recommends a total dividend for the year of 4p per share compared with 3.5p for 1982."

The year has seen a continued increase in the variety of industries served by the Group which now uses its expertise in the engineering and allied fields to supply equipment and services to the oil, ceramic, rubber, glass, nuclear and sugar industries as well as to the steel industry.

The first quarter of the current year has seen a considerable increase in order intake which gives the Board a greater degree of optimism for the outcome of the year than has been possible at the comparable stage for many years past.

THE BEAUFORD GROUP PLC  
CLECKHEATON, WEST YORKSHIRE BD19 3HY

## THOMAS MARSHALL (LOXLEY) PLC

(Manufacturers of Carbon, Fireclay, and Heat Insulating Refractories)

Statement from the Chairman, Mr J. R. Gladhill, on the year ended 31st December, 1983.

"In 1983 your Company had three main aims - First to restore to profitability Marshall Refractories Limited, second to maintain or improve the profitability of our other United Kingdom based subsidiary companies and third to continue the development abroad of profit sources from refractories and activities for which our in-house skills give us the essential background."

"Your Directors consider that in view of the problems faced in 1983 the final profit before tax of £353,307 compared with a loss of £471,186 has to be regarded as satisfactory. The exceptional cost of reorganisation is now almost over and recovery in 1984. With these facts in mind, a first and final dividend of 1.2p per share for 1983 (1982 - same) is recommended."

MARSHALL REFRACTORIES

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary: STORRS BRIDGE WORKS, LOXLEY, SHEFFIELD

1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44	2044/45	2045/46	2046/47	2047/48	2048/49	2049/50	2050/51	2051/52	2052/53	2053/54	2054/55	2055/56	2056/57	2057/58	2058/59	2059/60	2060/61	2061/62	2062/63	2063/64	2064/65	2065/66	2066/67	2067/68	2068/69	2069/70	2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	2087/88	2088/89	2089/90	2090/91	2091/92	2092/93	2093/94	2094/95	2095/96	2096/97	2097/98	2098/99	2099/00	2100/01	2101/02	2102/03	2103/04	2104/05	2105/06	2106/07	2107/08	2108/09	2109/10	2110/11	2111/12	2112/13	2113/14	2114/15	2115/16	2116/17	2117/18	2118/19	2119/20	2120/21	2121/22	2122/23	2123/24	2124/25	2125/26	2126/27	2127/28	2128/29	2129/30	2130/31	2131/32	2132/33	2133/34	2134/35	2135/36	2136/37	2137/38	2138/39	2139/40	2140/41	2141/42	2142/43	2143/44	2144/45	2145/46	2146/47	2147/48	2148/49	2149/50	2150/51	2151/52	2152/53	2153/54	2154/55	2155/56	2156/57	2157/58	2158/59	2159/60	2160/61	2161/62	2162/63	2163/64	2164/65	2165/66	2166/67	2167/68	2168/69	2169/70	2170/71	2171/72	2172/73	2173/74	2174/75	2175/76	2176/77	2177/78	2178/79	2179/80	2180/81	2181/82	2182/83	2183/84	2184/85	2185/86	2186/87	2187/88	2188/89	2189/90	2190/91	2191/92	2192/93	2193/94	2194/95	2195/96	2196/97	2197/98	2198/99	2199/00	2200/01	2201/02	2202/03	2203/04	2204/05	2205/06	2206/07	2207/08	2208/09	2209/10	2210/11	2211/12	2212/13	2213/14	2214/15	2215/16	2216/17	2217/18	2218/19	2219/20	2220/21	2221/22	2222/23	2223/24	2224/25	2225/26	2226/27	2227/28	2228/29	2229/30	2230/31	2231/32	2232/33	2233/34	2234/35	2235/36	2236/37	2237/38	2238/39	2239/40	2240/41	2241/42	2242/43	2243/44	2244/45	2245/46	2246/47	2247/48	2248/49	2249/50	2250/51	2251/52	2252/53	2253/54	2254/55	2255/56	2256/57	2257/58	2258/59	2259/60	2260/61	2261/62	2262/63	2263/64	2264/65	2265/66	2266/67	2267/68	2268/69	2269/70	2270/71	2271/72	2272/73	2273/74	2274/75	2275/76	2276/77	2277/78	2278/79	2279/80	2280/81	2281/82	2282/83	2283/84	2284/85	2285/86	2286/87	2287/88	2288/89	2289/90	2290/91	2291/92	2292/93	2293/94	2294/95	2295/96	2296/97	2297/98	2298/99	2299/00	2300/01	2301/02	2302/03	2303/04	2304/05	2305/06	2306/07	2307/08	2308/09	2309/10	2310/11	2311/12	2312/13	2313/14	2314/15	2315/16	2316/17	2317/18	2318/19	2319/20	2320/21	2321/22	2322/23	2323/24	2324/25	2325/26	2326/27	2327/28	2328/29	2329/30	2330/31	2331/32	2332/33	2333/34	2334/35	2335/36	2336/37	2337/38	2338/39	2339/40	2340/41	2341/42	2342/43	2343/44	2344/45	2345/46	2346/47	2347/48	2348/49	2349/50	2350/51	2351/52	2352/53	2353/54	2354/55	2355/56	2356/57	2357/58	2358/59	2359/60	2360/61	2361/62	2362/63	2363/64	2364/65	2365/66	2366/67	2367/68	2368/69	2369/70	2370/71	2371/72	2372/73	2373/74	2374/75	2375/76	2376/77	2377/78	2378/79	2379/80	2380/81	2381/82	2382/83	2383/84	2384/85	2385/86	2386/87	2387/88	2388/89	2389/90	2390/91	2391/92	2392/93	2393/94	2394/95	2395/96	2396/97	2397/98	2398/99	2399/00	2400/01	2401/02	2402/03	2403/04	2404/05	2405/06	2406/07	2407/08	2408/09	2409/10	2410/11	2411/12	2412/13	2413/14	2414/15	2415/16	2416/17	2417/18	2418/19	2419/20	2420/21	2421/22	2422/23	2423/24	2424/25	2425/26	2426/27	2427/28	2428/29	2429/30	2430/31	2431/32	2432/33	2433/34	2434/35	2435/36	2436/37	2437/38	2438/39	2439/40	2440/41	2441/42	2442/43	2443/44	2444/45	2445/46	2446/47	2447/48	2448/49	2449/50	2450/51	2451/52	2452/53	2453/54	2454/55	2455/56	2456/57	2457/58	2458/59	2459/60	2460/61	2461/62	2462/63	2463/64	2464/65	2465/66	2466/67	2467/68	2468/69	2469/70	2470/71	2471/72	2472/73	2473/74	2474/75	2475/76	2476/77	2477/78	2478/79	2479/80	2480/81	2481/82	2482/83	2483/84	2484/85	2485/86	2486/87	2487/88	2488/89	2489/90	2490/91	2491/92	2492/93	2493/94	2494/95	2495/96	2496/97	2497/98	2498/99	2499/00	2500/01	2501/02	2502/03	2503/04	2504/05	2505/06	2506/07	2507/08	2508/09	2509/10	2510/11	2511/12	2512/13	2513/14	2514/15	2515/16	2516/17	2517/18	2518/19	2519/20	2520/21	2521/22	2522/23	2523/24	2524/25	2525/26	2526/27	2527/28	2528/29	2529/30	2530/31	2531/32	2532/33	2533/34	2534/35	2535/36	2536/37	2537/38	2538/39	2539/40	2540/41	2541/42	2542/43	2543/44	2544/45	2545/46	2546/47	2547/48	2548/49	2549/50	2550/51	2551/52	2552/53	2553/54	2554/55	2555/56	2556/57	2557/58	2558/59	2559/60	2560/61	2561/62	2562/63	2563/64	2564/65	2565/66	2566/67	2567/68	2568/69	2569/70	2570/71	2571/72	2572/73	2573/74	2574/75	2575/76	2576/77	2577/78	2578/79	2579/80	2580/81	2581/82	2582/83	2583/84	2584/85	2585/86	2586/87	2587/88	2588/89	2589/90	2590/91	2591/92	2592/93	2593/94	2594/95	2595/96	2596/97	2597/98	2598/99	2599/00	2600/01	2601/02	2602/03	2603/04	2604/05	2605/06	2606/07	2607/08	2608/09	2609/10	2610/11	2611/12	2612/13	2613/14	2614/15	2615/16	2616/17	2617/18	2618/19	2619/20	2620/21	2621/22	2622/23	2623/24	2624/25	2625/26	2626/27	2627/28	2628/29	2629/30	2630/31	2631/32	2632/33	2633/34	2634/35	2635/36	2636/37	2637/38	2638/39	2639/40	2640/41	2641/42	2642/43	2643/44	2644/45	2645/46	2646/47	2647/48	2648/49	2649/50	2650/51	2651/52	2652/53	2653/54	2654/55	2655/56	2656/57	2657/58	2658/59	2659/60	2660/61	2661/62	2662/63	2663/64	2664/65	2665/66	2666/67	2667/68	2668/69	2669/70	2670/71	2671/72	2672/73	2673/74	2674/75	2675/76	2676/77	2677/78	2678/79	2679/80	2680/81	2681/82	2682/83	2683/84	2684/85	2685/86	2686/87	2687/88	2688/89	2689/90	2690/91	2691/92	2692/93	2693/94	2694/95	2695/96	2696/97	2697/98	2698/99	2699/00	2700/01	2701/02	2702/03	2703/04	2704/05	2705/06	2706/07	2707/08	2708/09	2709/10	2710/11	2711/12	2712/13	2713/14	2714/15	2715/16	2716/17	2717/18	2718/19	2719/20	2720/21	2721/22	2722/23	2723/24	2724/25	2725/26	2726/27	2727/28	2728/29	2729/30	2730/31	2731/32	2732/33	2733/34	2734/35	2735/36	2736/37	2737/38	2738/39	2739/40	2740/41	2741/42	2742/43	2743/44	2744/45	2745/46	2746/47	2747/48	2748/49	2749/50	2750/51	2751/52	2752/53	2753/54	2754/55	2755/56	2756/57	2757/58	2758/59	2759/60	2760/61	2761/62	2762/63	2763/64	2764/65	2765/66	2766/67	2767/68	2768/69	2769/70	2770/71	2771/72	2772/73	2773/74	2774/75	2775/76	2776/77	2777/78	2778/79	2779/80	2780/81	2781/82	2782/83	2783/84	2784/85	2785/86	2786/87	2787/88	2788/89	2789/90	2790/91	2791/92	2792/93	2793/94	2794/95	2795/96	2796/97	2797/98	2798/99	2799/00	2800/01	2801/02	2802/03	2803/04	2804/05	2805/06	2806/07	2807/08	2808/09	2809/10	2810/11	2811/12	2812/13	2813/14	2814/15	2815/16	2816/17	2817/18	2818/19	2819/20	2820/21	2821/22	2822/23	2823/24	2824/25	2825/26	2826/27	2827/28	2828/29	2829/30	2830/31	2831/32	2832/33	2833/34	2834/35	2835/36	2836/37	2837/38	2838/39	2839/40	2840/41	2841/42	2842/43	2843/44	2844/45	2845/46	2846/47	2847/48	2848/49	2849/50	2850/51	2851/52	2852/53	2853/54	2854/55	2855/56	2856/57	2857/58	2858/59	2859/60	2860/61	2861/62	2862/63	2863/64	2864/65	2865/66	2866/67	2867/68	2868/69	2869/70	2870/71	2871/72	2872/73	2873/74	2874/75	2875/76	2876/77	2877/78	2878/79	2879/80	2880/81	2881/82	2882/83	2883/84	2884/85	2885/86	2886/87	2887/88	2888/89	2889/90	2890/91	2891/92	2892/93	2893/94	2894/95	2895/96	2896/97	2897/98	2898/99	2899/00	2900/01	2901/02	2902/03	2903/04	2904/05	2905/06	2906/07	2907/08	2908/09	2909/10	2910/11	2911/12	2912/13	2913/14	2914/15	2915/16	2916/17	2917/18	2918/19	2919/20	2920/21	2921/22	2922/23	2923/24	2924/25	2925/26	2926/27	2927/28	2928/29	2929/30	2930/31	2931/32	2932/33	2933/34	2934/35	2935/36	2936/37	2937/38	2938/39	2939/40	2940/41	2941/42	2942/43	2943/44	2944/45	2945/46	2946/47	2947/48	2948/49	2949/50	2950/51	2951/52	2952/53	2953/54	2954/55	2955/56	2956/57	2957/58	2958/59	2959/60	2960/61	2961/62	2962/63	2963/64	2964/65	2965/66	2966/67	2967/68	2968/69	2969/70	2970/71	2971/72	2972/73	2973/74	2974/75	2975/76	2976/77	2977/78	2978/79	2979/80	2980/81	2981/82	2982/83	2983/84	2984/85	2985/86	2986/87	2987/88	2988/89	2989/90	2990/91	2991/92	2992/93	2993/94	2994/95	2995/96	2996/97	2997/98	2998/99	2999/00	3000/01	3001/02	3002/03	3003/04	3004/05	3005/06	3006/07	3007/08	3008/09	3009/10	3010/11	3011/12	3012/13	3013/14	3014/1
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## YOUR OWN BUSINESS

## Down on the farm, royal patronage behind revival

By Derek Harris

The drive to create workshops and small business jobs in rural areas by converting derelict agricultural buildings is getting royal help.

Since first getting the idea about three years ago for refurbishing properties on his Duchy of Cornwall estates, Prince Charles has been unobtrusively setting up a development programme which already has 25 workshops operating, creating some 70 jobs.

But next Tuesday, with the completed conversion of disused Street Farm at Doughton, near Tebury in Gloucestershire, the Prince will be unveiling the full extent of the Duchy's contribution to bringing back work into the countryside.

The Duchy, like other estates around the country, has seen modern farming techniques make redundant some buildings from farms and cottages to forges and mills.

Together with the Doughton project, which is providing five workshops for mostly local businesses, some 40 more projects are in hand, some nearing completion. Altogether the Duchy will eventually be providing space to support some 78 small businesses while creating an estimated 211 jobs.

The projects are spread throughout the South West including Cornwall, Devon, Somerset and Avon as well as Gloucestershire. Once the

present conversions are finished, it is possible that the workshop programme could be further extended because at the Prince's behest the Duchy has been investigating all derelict buildings to assess possibilities of conversion.

Workshops already operating have attracted a wide variety of small businesses, although there is considerable emphasis on rural crafts, including farrowing, woodworking and making up leather goods. Printing, electronics and jigsaw making are other sectors involved.

At Street Farm, built in Cotswold stone, the workshops have already been let, one to Thelma Billington, who re-sharpens textile cutting tools. The other businesses there are ceramic restoration (Peter Wain), furniture making (Anthony Portus and Nick Stening), woodcarving (Roy Bishop) and graphic design (Bob Ayliffe).

This single project at Street Farm development at a cost of £105,000 is expected to create eight jobs initially but with the expectation of an increased number.

Tenancies of the Duchy workshops will normally be on an annual basis and renewable. Rents are negotiable but are likely to range between £2 and £2.50 per square foot. There is a rent review every three years.

Contact: Duchy of Cornwall, 10 Buckingham Gate, London SW1; phone (01) 834 7346.

## Waging a stop-start minibus battle

By Andrew Cornelius

Luton is the location for a new high-frequency town centre minibus service which, if it proves a success, could be copied in other towns throughout the country.

The new 10p flat fare service, which has been operating for two weeks, has been set up by Robert Dudley, a local taxi and minibus owner, in a bid to plug a gap in the existing bus services offered by United Counties, which until now has enjoyed a virtual monopoly in the area. Mr Dudley has had to fight for four years, attend three unsuccessful hearings with Metropolitan Traffic Commissioners, and finally appeal to the Secretary of State for Transport, to win approval for the scheme.

Since getting approval Mr Dudley has invested £50,000 on five new minibuses decked out in orange, blue and white livery, and taken on five extra staff to add to the 25 people already employed by his minibus business. But the battle is not yet won.

Mr Dudley said that the new service, called "The Lutonian" to promote local loyalty, must carry about 200 passengers a day and earn £75 to £100 each week from the advertising panels on the side of the minibuses within about three months if it is to be successful. Ultimately Mr Dudley is aiming for an average of about 600 passengers a day and £100 each week out of a potential £220 a week from advertising.

The key to the success of this scheme is getting people accustomed to the buses. "My first impression is that people think that a vehicle has to be green (the United Counties colour) for it to be a bus," Mr Dudley said.

The first day the service was introduced only 14 people used the service which operates on a 3.6 mile circuit linking the railway station with another busy shopping area.

Mr Dudley's campaign to publicise the new service has been hampered by a lack of enthusiasm from the local weekly newspapers in giving any editorial coverage to the new service.

Since the first day business had improved. In the first week the service carried 1,000 passengers "and the numbers are increasing each day," Mr Dudley said.

cut some sort of strategy. That could guide the work of the agencies. What I hope will come out of it particularly is an expansion of the efficiency of the agencies."

The new body expects to continue the SPU involvement in Government youth training schemes.

One aspect of the merger will be that companies and institutions will not find themselves contributing to two different organizations working in largely the same field. Potentially this could improve the funding strength of the new BIC.

Lloyds Bank has beefed up its small business operations by creating a small business unit which will operate within the bank's business advisory service. The new unit will be headed by Don Good who moves from being assistant chief manager of Lloyds Leasing.

Franchising will be part of the unit's remit, with Alan Pope, Lloyds' franchise manager, becoming part of the new unit.

The bank's business advisory service has been looking after small businesses through a team of specialist managers which visit small companies to assess performance, their present situation and future plans. The service has made more than 700 visits in the past year.

Lloyds has developed an appraisal scheme for new technology ventures with the help of the Cranfield Institute of Technology which makes the technical assessments of company plans. Contact initially any local branch of Lloyds Bank.



"It seems the only growth area these days is in business expansion schemes."

through the merger. He went to the SPU on secondment after being marketing adviser to P.A. Management Consultants, Mr Cooke said: "I am discussing a number of job possibilities."

The merger brings central administrative economies but is expected to strengthen substantially the regional organization of the new body whose chairman will be Lord Carr. There will be 12 regional bases in England and Wales.

Mr O'Brien said: "There could obviously be local variations in the way that CAPs and enterprise agencies will come closer together. These are complementary functions: the CAPs have been studying medium-term employment prospects so it is possible to work

## Encouraging the smaller businesses

The shape of things to come is already emerging in the wake of this week's long-expected merger agreement between Business in the Community (BIC) and the Confederation of British Industry's Special Programmes Unit (SPU).

BECENTA, the Bedfordshire and Chiltern Enterprise Agency based in Luton, is linking with a Community Action Programme (CAP) group covering Bedfordshire. Discussions on a similar association in the Lincoln area are also progressing.

This week's agreement will result in this launching in October of a new organization using the BIC name. BIC has been the force behind the enterprise agency movement: there are now more than 170 such agencies around the country, mostly counselling small businesses and some helping set up workshops and offices.

The SPU has coordinated the growth of CAPs bringing together local leaders of industry and commerce to develop regional and local strategies to boost business and create jobs. There are some 25 CAPs in various stages of development. Enterprise agencies are expected to increase by another 40 soon.

Chief executive of the new BIC will be Stephen O'Brien, the present BIC chief executive. James Cooke, SPU's chief executive, stays on until October to help see

## BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

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#### COPY CONSULTANTS (WESTERN) LIMITED WEST COUNTRY

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Distributors of photo copiers, together with maintenance and supplies, facsimile and telex transmission equipment. Turnover is approximately £1m

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All enquiries to Nick Lyle, Fairfax House, Fulwood Place, London WC1V 6DW. Telephone: 01-405 8422. Telex: 28984, or Roy Adkins, Kennedy Tower, St. Chads Queensway, Birmingham B4 6EL. Telephone: 021-236 4821. Telex: 337955, The Joint Receivers of London and Liverpool Trust PLC.

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#### J. LLOYD & SONS (SILENCER SERVICE) LIMITED STOKE ON TRENT

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#### E.M. EXHAUST MANUFACTURING (STOKE ON TRENT) LIMITED STOKE ON TRENT

A manufacturer of a range of exhaust systems selling to distributors and parts suppliers. Turnover is approximately £1.4m

#### THOMAS GLOVER (MOTOR FACTORS) LIMITED BOLTON

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### ENGINEERING AND DISTRIBUTION

#### HARTLEY PRECISION ENGINEERING CO. LIMITED MERSEYSIDE

Precision engineering sub contractors, manufacturers of tools and machinery and general engineering. Turnover is approximately £750,000

#### HIATT & CO. LIMITED BIRMINGHAM

Manufacturers and distributors of police and security equipment together with other specialized metal products. Turnover is approximately £800,000 of which some £300,000 is to export customers.

#### HIATT HARDWARE LIMITED BIRMINGHAM

Importers and distributors of general hardware. Turnover is approximately £600,000

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Distributors of office supplies, equipment and furniture. Turnover is approximately £1.3m

Thornton Baker

July 1984











## RUGBY UNION

### England are unsettled by a crop of injuries

From David Hands  
Rugby Correspondent  
Cape Town

Injuries, the bane of the last two British Lions tours, have crept somewhat insidiously into the England party and disrupted preparations for the match against Western Province at Newlands tomorrow. Dodge, the most experienced three-quarter, is unfit as is Rendell, the Wasps prop forward, while two more players, though selected, have yet to be declared fit.

Dodge missed his left ankle to training on Tuesday and left the field during Wednesday's game against the Porters when he found the injury hindering his movement. It is hoped that by resting him this weekend he will be available to be selected in the side for the first international tournament since 1974.

In his absence Davies moves to centre, where he has played most of his recent international rugby. This is hard on the promising Burnhill, who did nothing wrong in his first game in an England jersey on Wednesday but was given little opportunity to develop his attacking potential. He remains something of an unknown quantity for a match where England will need all the experience they can muster.

Rendall has a bruised right calf and the selectors are encouraged by Proctor's game to the right and loose at Stellenbosch, have resisted the temptation to play Blackwell on the loose-head and Pearce at tight-head and have chosen instead the Gloucester front row. Whether this 23-year-old Proctor has the skill to cope with Du Toit, eight years his senior and capped three times, remains to be seen.

Scott, the captain, also has a sprained left ankle sustained against the Porters. He did not train with the rest of the party at the Newlands Stadium - neither did Dodge nor Rendall - and his injury could be worrying in what he had operations on both ankles two years ago and they are not as strong as once they were.

However, he is chosen for his third successive game as are Bailey and Butcher, and will partner Fidler against the massive Province locks, Bekker and Markgraf. Fidler, the likeable Gloucestershire policeman, went down late in the morning's training yesterday with a tweaked hamstring and he too must prove his fitness. Bailey has suffered a dead leg but is expected to play.

The management have not yet reached the decision on whether to send for reinforcements, but Derek Morgan, the team manager, has been in touch with Twickenham and has asked certain players to stand by. A dozen players were advised to keep fit in case of emergencies and one imagines that if a centre were required Bailey of Wakefield would be first choice and Edward de la Hay of Newport in the event of a lock being sent for.

Still, the Bath side half already appears to have established himself ahead of Youngs, a situation which may have been assisted by the move of Davies to centre and the consequent selection of Horton, also of Bath, at stand-off half. Tomorrow's game against a side containing six Springboks will be refereed by Steve Strydom, who officiated in the first four game last Saturday.

ENGLAND: W. W. L. (Lancaster) D. Trick (Bath), H. Davies (Wasps), P. Palmer (Bath), M. Bailey (Wasps), J. Horton (Bath), R. Fidler (Gloucester), J. Scott (Gloucester), J. Proctor (Gloucester), P. Burnhill (Gloucester), S. Strydom (South Africa), S. Brain (Coventry), D. Cunniff (Oxford).

Daley Thompson's only death-blow before the Olympics is unlikely to produce the world record he was hoping for, following a disappointing jump of 1.85 metres on the first day of competition in Los Angeles.

Thompson's high jump is 16 centimetres off his best, and was the highest shortfall in his first-day total of 4.31 points, which needed to be some 200 points better to have any chance of beating Jorgin Hingens' world record of 8.779 points, set last year.

Thompson's first three events in the Drake Stadium - the 100 metres, the 400 metres, the long jump on 7.64 metres, and a personal best shot put of 15.65 metres - had given him an excellent start. Then his high jump, a second worse than he would expect in a death-blow, left him on his first-day total in four events, 1.85 metres, the Canadian who beat Thompson in an indoor pentathlon three months ago.

Sieve Overt and Fauna Whitbread, who, like Thompson, have already been selected for the Olympics, are enjoying differing fortunes. Overt has had a bout of bronchitis, which could keep him out of the 800 metres Olympic trials at Crystal Palace on June 6.

**BOXING**  
Cable's chance to wipe out a painful memory

Toulouse (Reuters) - Jimmy Cable, of Orpington, seeks to ease the painful memory of last month's humiliating defeat by Buster Drayton of the United States, when he meets Said Skouma, of France, for the vacant European light-middleweight title here today.

Cable, knocked out in 83 seconds by Drayton in London on April 11, is chasing the title vacated by Heroi Graham, of Sheffield, who could no longer make the weight limit.

## RACING

### Karkan to keep in Hunt with another victory

By Mandarisa

Guy Harwood's Karkan could not have made a more impressive start to his racing career, quickening clear in the final furlong to beat Toccave by three lengths on 1,000 Guineas Day at Newmarket. Even the handicapper took note, allocating the Caro a hefty 5lb in next month's Royal Hunt Cup.

So Karkan looks a good proposition to follow up successfully in today's Willow Stakes at Haydock Park with Tony Clark, who rode him so well on his debut, at the saddle.

The form of that Newmarket race over a mile has been working out well, too, with Toccave going on to a facile on a success at Yarmouth and the sixth-placed runner, Mighty Flutter, winning in good style at Newbury last Saturday.

The Michael Jarvis-trained Blaze Ahead has been shaping with promise and at Warwick last month was a creditable third behind Timber Merchant, with the dual scorer Bishop's Ring Racing back in seventh place. But it will be a major surprise if Karkan is beaten.

Paul Cole's Joyful Dancer has taken a step rise in the weights since his Newbury Spring Cup victory and may come off second best against Ismore in the seven-furlong John Davies Handicap. Nelson Guest's four-year-old stayed on strongly to finish runner-up to dupey Head to a competitive six-furlong handicap at Newbury on Saturday and should be suited by today's extra furlong.

Henry Cecil's Maldoror was

odds-on to make a winning first appearance at Redcar earlier this month, but failed to withstand the challenge of Michael Stoute's Wylla. Maldoror should get one better in the Newton Maiden Stakes at the expense of another Newmarket challenger, Dawning.

The Harry Thomson Jones stable had struck form with a vengeance and his well-bred filly Balise is expected to score at the first time of asking in the St Helens Maiden Fillies Stakes.

The best bet at Postefract may be Oakwood Park in the Cedar Maiden Stakes. This daughter of Balidar did not win a two-year-old, but put up several useful performances, notably on her final appearance when she finished a close-up third behind Michael Stoute's Oaks candidate, Optimistic Lass, in a six-furlong event at Newmarket.

That form reads better than anything her rivals have achieved, and Oakwood Park is named to open her account. The Cecil representative, Lady Tippins, a close second at Lingfield in August, looks the one to chase her home.

Bill O'Gorman's Adelphi scored her first success when she beat all comers in the Lady Lovell at Windsor on Monday evening and can complete a speedy double in the Yorkshire Racing Club Stakes.

At Ayr, Jeremy Hindley's Top Ranker should be on the mark in the Prestwick Selling Stakes, while Handsome Blaze, three times successful over a mile at Ayr, could be the handicapper's margin of three-quarters of a length.

## HAYDOCK PARK

GOING: firm  
Draw advantage: 5f, over: Low numbers best

Draw double: 3.0, 4.0. Treble: 2.30, 3.30, 4.30

**2.0 ST HELENS MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**3.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**4.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**5.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**6.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**7.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**8.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**9.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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**10.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**11.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**12.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**13.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**14.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**15.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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**16.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**17.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**18.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**19.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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**20.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
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**21.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
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**22.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
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**23.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
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**24.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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**25.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
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**26.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
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5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**27.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**28.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**29.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**30.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**31.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**32.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**33.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**34.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**35.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**36.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**37.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**38.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**39.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**40.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**41.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**42.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**43.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**44.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**45.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**46.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**47.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5

**48.0 CEDAR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,917; 5f) (5 runners)**  
1. BALISE (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
2. WYLLA (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
3. DAWNING (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
4. BALIDAR (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5  
5. OPTIMISTIC LASS (M. Stoute) 9-11 W. Caron 5















### Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

## CHOICE

## Radio 2

News on the hour (except 9.50pm).  
**Major ballads:** 7.00pm, 5.00pm, 1.00pm,  
 11.00pm.  
**5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30pm (mtwtfv)**  
**4.00pm Colin Bayly:** 5.30 *Play Me* (mtwtfv)  
**4.00pm:** 5.30 *Play Me* (mtwtfv) 5.30 *Reaching*  
**10.00 (mtwtfv)** *Young!* 12.00pm *Steve*  
**Nine:** 1.05, 2.02 *Spots*. 2.05 *Gloria*  
**Hunniford:** incl. 3.02 *Spots* *Desch:* 3.30  
**Desch:** 3.30 *Spots* *Desch:* 3.30 *Spots*  
**Desch:** 4.05 *David Namikoni* and 5.05  
**Desch:** 5.05 *Desch:* 5.05 *John Dunne* incl.  
 6.05 *Spots* and *Classical* *Desch:* incl.  
 6.05 *Spots* and *Classical* *Desch:* incl.  
**Friday Night is Music Night** at Hippodrome,  
**Golders Green, London.** *Nazis* *Geese*  
**Grandstand:** 6.55 *Spots*, 10.00 *The Best*  
 with singers Joan Seavey and John  
 Lawrenson and guest pianists Christine  
 and John Dunne. *Desch:* 10.00 *The Best*  
 introduced by Robin Bayly. 9.15 *The*  
**Organist Entertainers** (probe of Ernest  
 Grandstand), 6.55 *Spots*, 10.00 *The Best*  
 of Benjamine, 10.30 *Spots* of Ernest

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gusto, games, comedy and music plus the chance to win typically generous J&J prizes at the end of the show. 4:00pm Jean Chast presents Nightgrid! 3:00-4:00pm Night Owls with Dave Goli.

**Radio 1**

News on the half-hour from 6.30am to 9.30pm and then at 10.00 and 10.30am  
midnight (m1/rw)

6.00am Mark Page. 7.00 Mike Read.  
8.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies  
including 12.30 Select-a-Disc. 2.00 Adrian  
John. 4.30 Select-a-Disc with Jennifer  
Long. 5.30 Newsnight. 5.45 Roundtable  
with Richard Skinner. 7.00 Andy  
Peabody. 8.00-12.00 The Friday Rock  
Show with Tommy Vance (Stereo from  
10.00). 12.00-1.00am Dave Goli.  
With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1.  
12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

**WORLD SERVICE**

ly Service.  
ws: Travel: Analysis  
tural Selection. In

News 7.30 *World News* 7.45 *Merchant*  
*Via Programme*, 8.00 *World News*, 8.08  
*Reflection*, 8.18 *The World of Singing*, 8.38  
*World News*, 8.45 *World News*, 8.55  
*Review of the British Press*, 9.15 *The World*  
*Today*, 9.30 *Financial News*, 9.40 *Look Ahead*  
*8.45*, 9.45 *World News*, 9.55 *World*  
*Programme*, 11.00 *World News*, 11.08 *News*  
*Britain*, 11.11 *In the Meantime*, 11.25  
*World News*, 11.35 *World News*, 11.45  
*Newsweek*, 12.15 *Jazz for the Young*, 12.45  
*Sports Roundup*, 1.00 *World News*, 1.08  
*World News*, 1.15 *World News*, 1.25  
*Letterbox*, 2.30 *John Peel*, 3.00 *Radio*  
*Newsweek*, 3.15 *Outlook*, 4.00 *World News*, 4.09  
*World News*, 4.15 *World News*, 4.25  
*World News*, 4.50 *Twenty-Four Hours*, 5.30  
*Midmorning*, 5.00 *Network UK*, 5.15 *Music*  
*World*, 5.30 *World News*, 5.40 *World*  
*The World Today*, 10.25 *Book Choice*, 10.39  
*Financial News*, 10.40 *Reflections*, 10.45  
*World News*, 10.55 *World News*, 11.05  
*Commentary*, 11.15 *From the Weeklies*, 11.30  
*Farmers - Who Needs Them?*, 11.30 *World*  
*News*, 11.40 *World News*, 11.45 *World*  
*Newsweek*, 12.30 *About Britain*, 12.45 *Sarah*

George Deacon, is rector. Deacon and Brian C. Smith are the only two who have been in the ministry for more than 10 years. An inter-

**People and Politics.** 3.00 World News, 3.09 News About Britain, 3.18 The World Today, 3.30 The Ministry of H.M. Prison, 4.42 Foreign News, 4.55 Reflections, 5.00 World News, 5.09 Report of the British Press, 5.15 About Britain, 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

**WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN**  
† Stereo, \*Black and white, (V) Repeat.

**ULSTER** As London except:  
1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime,  
2.30-4.00 Desert: Mike (Alfred  
Marks), 5.15-5.45 Happy Days, 6.00  
Good Evening Ulster, 6.45-7.00 Advice,  
7.00-8.00 Church Report, 11.00 Devlin  
Connection, 11.55 Witness, 12.00 News,  
Closedown.

**TVS** As London except, 1.20pm-1.30  
News, 2.00 Falcoun Crest, 3.00-  
3.15 In My Memory, 5.15-5.45 Take

1.00 Northern Ireland  
Northern Ireland N

**Bost Show**, 11.00 Irish Rm, 12.00 Merle Gordon Price in Concert, 12.30am Channel, Closedown.

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**CHANNEL** As London except:  
1.20pm-1.30 News.  
2.00-3.30 Film: Watch Your Storm, 5-5.55 The Big Game, 6.00-6.30 Channel Report, 6.30 Crossroads, 6.55 What's on Where, 10.34 Benson, 11.00 Film: Gone to Ground, 12.20am Closedown.

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**YORKSHIRE** As London except:  
1.20pm-1.30 News  
2.00-3.30 Film: Subway in the Sky' (Ven Johnson), 5.15-5.45 Gambit, 6.00-7.00 Calendar, 10.10 Sweeney, 11.30 Timeless Land, 12.30 am Closedown.

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**ANGLIA** As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News, 2.00-3.30 Film: The Animals of the Year, 5.15-5.45: The Animals Challenge, 6.00-6.00

2.00 Soap. 12.30a

**Farm and Family, closedown.**

**AVE 01 -**  
**Top Sales**  
**Rate 30.**

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and by  
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**ART GALLERIES**

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**ARTS REPAIRS AND PAINTING** W.C.I. NEARBRIDGE. Repairs to Artwork. Oil and Water Colour. Gilding. Resinwork. 11, The Strand, English College, London W1C 2JH. Tel: 01-224 1405. 10.5-12.30 5.05. Adm free.

**BROWNE & CARY** 19 Cork St. W.1. Oil and Water Colour. Period and recent paintings.

**CLARENDON GALLERY** 8 Vine St. W.1. Oil and Water Colour. Period and Studio Interiors. Until June 8. Mon-Fri 10.0-6.00.

**COLNAGHI** 14 Old Bond Street, London W1. Oil and Water Colour. Period and Studio Interiors. Until 26 May. Mon-Fri 10.0-6.00. Sat 10.0-1.00.

**FINE ART SOCIETY** 148 New Bond Street, London W1. Tel: 01-625 5110. SPRING EXHIBITION.

**GARTON & COOKE** 9 Leinster Ct. London W1. Oil and Water Colour. MURKHEAD BONE. Prints and drawings.

**L'EVEQUE GALLERY** 30 Bruton

**PRINCE ED**  
**Tim Rice**

**NATIONAL GALLERY** Trafalgar Square, W.C. 01-839 3821. Wednes-  
day 10-5.15. Closed Tuesdays.  
DEGAS: Until June 10. Adm free.

**NEW BOSTON MUSEUM OF ARTS** 100  
N. 1st St., Boston, MA 02111. Tel. 552-  
0120. **FORNAN ART WORLD** in  
collaboration with the Museum  
NEW 20TH CENTURY GALLERIES  
100 N. 1st St., Boston, MA 02111.  
Sat 10-5.15. Free.

**RENAISSANCE GALLERY** 1000, St. James  
W.C. 01-839 3821. Monday-Sat. 10-5.15.  
PAINTINGS. Daily 10-5.15. Sat. 10-  
12.30.

**SPINK GALLERY, 9 HOO, St. James** W.C.  
10-5.15. Annual exhibition of  
contemporary art. Free. Advance  
booking today. 9.30-5.30.

**TACKERY, 10**  
Tackery, W.C. 01-839 3821.  
ABELA. Until October and Water-  
color. Adm. free.

**THE MALL GALLERIES** The Mall, S.W.  
S.W.1. Royal Society of Jurists. Portrait  
Painting. Until June 10. Adm. free.  
Sat 10-5.15. Closed Sat. Holiday  
excepted.

**WHITFOOT & HUGHES** "Peintures de



# Lethal build-up of methane to blame for blast

Continued from page 1

help, there has been a terrible disaster."

Mr Lacey was one of the nine who died.

Water authority officials said that the valve house was ventilated but the tunnel was not. It is thought that water pumped to the outfall at the valve level house could have carried methane into the building where it is possible that some of the visitors were smoking. There was no smoking ban in force.

Scientists were trying to establish yesterday whether methane could have percolated into the tunnel from the surrounding ground strata or whether an accumulation of vegetable matter had rotted in the concrete-lined, 8½ ft diameter tunnel leading from the pumping station to the valve house, which was set into the river bank.

The Abbeystead outfall was part of the North West Water Authority's Lancashire conjunctive use scheme, a water supply project to help in meeting the region's expected increases in water demand during the 1980s.

Under the scheme up to 62 million gallons of water a day is extracted from the Lune near Lancaster and pumped through a pipeline and tunnel to augment the flow of the Wyre at Abbeystead. Water would then be extracted from the Wyre and delivered to a treatment plant nearby.

The point of extraction on the Lune has screening facilities to ensure that no branches,

leaves, or even fish, are jet through a tunnel to settling tanks and a pumping station.

The tunnel from the pumping station to the valve house is 525 ft below ground.

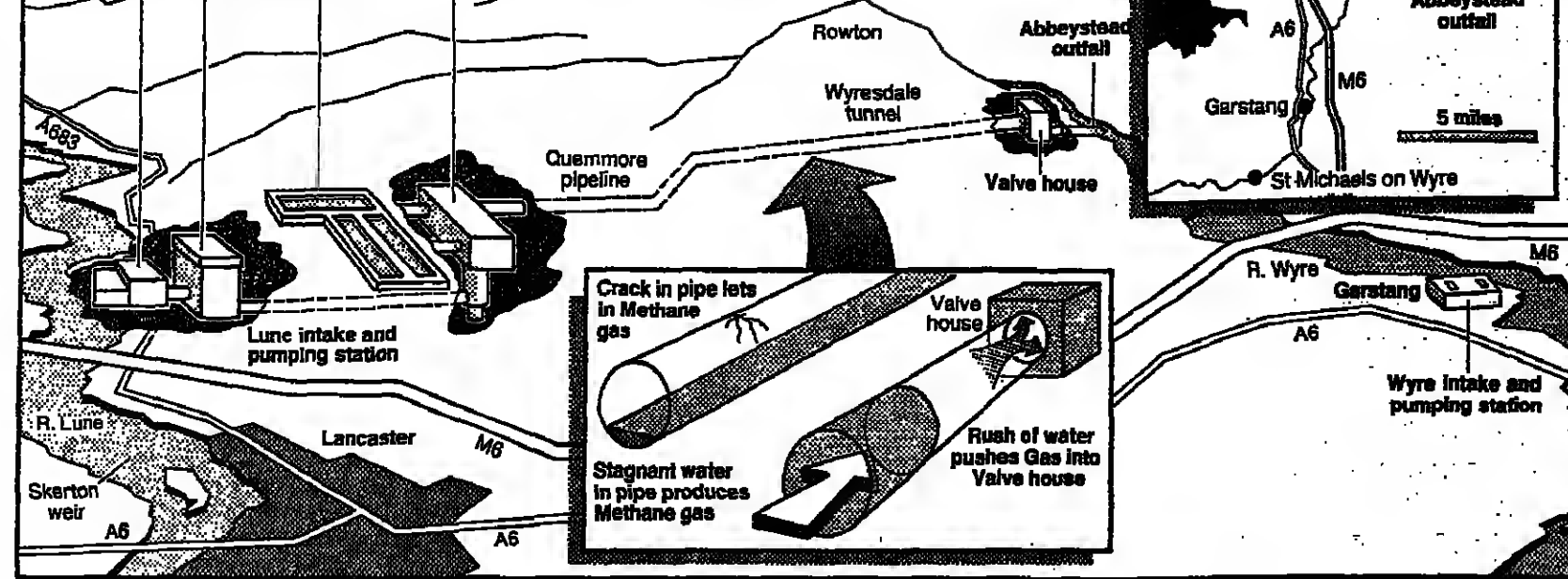
Mr Bryan Oldfield, chief executive of the North West Water Authority, said yesterday: "When we got to the bottom of the explanation of this disaster I think we will uncover a train of events that none of us could have suspected."

The consulting engineers said that the most likely explanation was a build-up of decaying vegetable matter somewhere in the tunnel.

Mr Oldfield said, however: "That should be impossible, but I above all must not speculate. I was told during the night that, even if it had been raw sewage, it could not have produced the amount of gas that was needed to blow two-and-a-half ton concrete beams through the earth cover that had been landscaped over them."

Mr Ian Ritchie, divisional manager for the authority, confirmed that there were no methane detectors at the site, and that the weekly visit of inspection did not include any tests for methane.

"We would not usually test for methane at a river extraction," he said. "This system was pumping water from the River Lune, a prime river which supports salmon and sea trout. We had no reason to expect



A diagram of the pumping system and the area in which it operates. (Graphic by David Hart).

anything but high-quality water.

The valve house, completely landscaped so that it would hardly have been noticeable in the rural scene, consists of a series of chambers buried in the river bank.

The tunnel from the River Lune delivers water into two primary outfall chambers which disperse the flow and spill water into four smaller secondary

chambers which discharge into the river.

The water chambers were covered with an iron mesh floor.

Mr Bill Orr, the water authority's construction and development manager and project engineer on the system of tunnels, said that the transfer

tunnel would frequently be unused for as long as three weeks.

"At this time of year, and in dry weather generally, both rivers fall below the level at which we can extract water," he said.

He estimated that the tunnel could be used for all but six weeks in most years, but in fact would be used only when there

was a requirement for more drinking water in south Lancashire.

The purpose of the villagers' visit had been to give them a demonstration of the outfall in low current conditions, to prove to them that it could not contribute to the flooding problems at St Michael's.

"In fact, we would never transfer water from the Lune to the Wyre when there was

abundance of water about," he said. "It would be a waste of ratepayers' money."

The nearest coal mines were on the west Cumbria coast and south of the River Ribbles. "There are no old workings in the area. We are not in a coal area at all. We are at the bottom level of the coal measures, and the higher levels which would have carried coal seams were swept away in the ice age."

## A stunned village flies its flag at half mast

Continued from page 1

The news that her husband had been killed was broken to her by the Right Rev Dennis Page, bishop of Lancaster, and she was under sedation yesterday.

Mr Frank Hogarth, of St Michael's, was all set to go on the tour with his wife Linda and two children, Stephen, aged 10, and Catherine, aged eight. He then discovered that Stephen had not done his homework and as a punishment the family stayed at home. Stephen's friend, Mark Eckersley, aged 12, was killed.

Other villagers said that there was hardly a house in the community of 500 people which had not been directly affected by the tragedy. Mr David Kellert, chairman of the parish council, and his wife, Jennifer, were both injured in the explosion.

Another victim, Mr Bert Gardner, told his wife from his hospital bed that Mr Kellert had dragged him and another man to safety after they fell through the pumping station floor into a 40 ft pool of water.

Mr Kellert's sister, Mrs Anne Thistlewaite, was looking after the couple's three children yesterday. She said: "That sounds just the sort of thing Dave would have done. All he said about what had happened was that there was a flash and then a big flash. He did not mention rescuing anyone."

Mr George Tyson, another parish councillor, suffered extensive back burns. His mother, Mrs Edith Tyson, was also injured. His father, Tom, and his wife, Elizabeth, did not go on the visit.

Mrs Tyson said: "It was very lucky for me. It turned out. I had planned to go but could not get a baby sitter. George said there was just a bang and a flash and that he was thankful to get out alive."

Other villagers thought that the casualty list would have been longer if the St Michael's bowling club had not been playing that night.

## Norway strike

Oslo (Reuters) - About 15,000 Norwegian civil servants, unhappy with a 5.9 per cent pay rise offer, went on strike yesterday, stopping suburban trains, closing primary schools, and reducing postal services.

Methane gas explosions were responsible for Britain's worst mining tragedies, and are still the main cause of death in mines around the world. In December 1886, 365 men and boys were killed at Oaks Colliery, Barnsley, and in 1913, 439 miners were killed at a colliery at Senghennydd, in the Aber Valley, Wales.

Other fatal or serious coal mine accidents involving methane explosions in the last five years are listed below.

April, 1984: 33 dead, 14 injured; eastern Yugoslavia.

November, 1983: 5 dead, 19 injured; central Yugoslavia.

July, 83: 47 dead, 19 injured; western Hungary.

June, 83: 7 dead, 3 injured; Virginia, United States.

June, 83: 14 dead, 50 injured; Aleksinac, Yugoslavia.

April, 83: 9 dead, 9 injured; Zonguldak, Turkey.

March, 83: 106 dead, 89 injured; Zonguldak, Turkey.

December, 1982: 26 injured; Keresley, near Coventry.

November, 82: 17 killed; Bytom, Poland.

September, 82: 14 killed; Baluchistan province, Pakistan.

January, 82: 40 injured; Cardowan, near Glasgow.

October, 1981: 93 killed; Yubari, Japan.

April, 81: One killed, 1 injured; Askern, South Yorkshire.

August, 1980: One killed, 10 injured; northern Yugoslavia.

April, 80: Undisclosed fatalities; Donetsk region of the Ukraine.

November, 1979: Two dead, 20 injured; Poland.

October, 79: 42 killed; South Korea.

October, 79: 6 killed; north-west Spain.

July, 79: 14 killed; near Sydney, Australia.

March, 79: 10 killed; Golborne, Lancashire.



A policeman views the concrete beams blasted into the air by the Abbeystead explosion and (right) the devastated works yesterday.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

#### Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester presents the Annual Award of the Narah Stucken Trust for horticultural achievement. Stationers' Hall, London, 12.40.

#### New exhibitions

Prints made in New York by Howard Hodgkin. Festival Gallery, 11 Pierpont Place, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5 (ends June 16).

National Exhibition of Children's

Art: The Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4.30, Sun 2.30 to 5.30 (ends July 1).

Norman Foster Architects: Whitworth Art Gallery, Oxford Road, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9 (closed Sun); ends July 28.

Early views of England and Wales: Art Gallery & Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5.

Bedford's Architect: Henry Edmund Goodridge: Bedford's

Concert by the Halle Orchestra, City Hall, Perth, 7.30.

Ayshire Arts Festival: Jazz Concert, Troon Concert Hall, Ayr, 8.

Music by Holst by the Orchestra of Trinity College of Music, London, at Thaxted Parish Church, Essex 7.30.

Concert of chamber music by Nicola and Alexandra Bibby (piano) and Paul Edlin (trumpet), Pallant House Gallery, Chichester, 7.30.

Bath Festival: Concert by the Richard Hickox Singers and the City of London Sinfonia, Bath Abbey, 7.

General

West Country Boat Show, The Hartwood, Torquay, 10.30 to 7, (until May 28).

Contemporary Art Fair, Assembly Rooms, Bath, Fri to Sun 10.30 to 7, Mon 10.30 to 6, (until May 28).

Oxfordshire Visual Artists Week: events throughout Oxfordshire; details from Artwork Information Centre, Museum of Modern Art, Pembroke St, Oxford, (ends June 3).

Exhibitions in progress

The architecture of Philip Webb: Cleveland Crafts Centre, 27 Gilkes Street, Middlesbrough, Cleveland; Mon to Sat 12 to 5 (until June 2).

Work by Gregor M. Smith: Little Art Gallery, Station Road, Millgate, Strathclyde; Tues to Fri 11 to 5 and 7 to 9, Sat and Sun 2 to 5, (closed Mon, ends May 26).

Paintings and lithographs by John Bellamy: MacLaurin Art Gallery, Razzle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, (closed Mon, ends May 26).

New French painting: John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, (closed Sun, ends June 9).

Max Ernst, 1891-1976: gold and silver sculpture. The Winchester Gallery, Park Ave, Winchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat and Sun 2 to 6, (ends June 2).

Anniversaries

Births: Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and essayist, Boston, Massachusetts, 1803; Jacob Burckhardt, art historian, Basel, 1818; Max Aitken, 1st Baron Beaverbrook, Maple, Ontario, 1879.

Deaths: Pedro Calderon de la Barca, dramatist and poet, Madrid, 1681; Gustav Holst, London, 1934.

National Days

Jordan's National Day today celebrates the anniversary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan, founded in 1946. The League of Nations mandate, under which Britain had ruled the country since 1922, ended and Amir Abdullah was proclaimed its first king. The country was renamed Jordan in 1949 after it had annexed the West Bank during the war with Israel.

### Roads

London and South East: Delays in Chelsea and approaches all day due to Chelsea Flower Show. A41: Edgware Way, W of Apex Carport (A1) one lane in each direction, 2.30 to 3.30 pm.

Middlesex: A47: Temporary lights during working hours an approach to Gusham Bridge, Cambridgeshire. A34: Winchester in Preston Rd, division at junction 14, lane closures both carriageways, 9.15pm and 9.45am.

Wales and West: M5: Between junctions 12 and 13 southbound entry slip Rd closed at junction 13, division at junction 14, lane closures both carriageways, 9.15pm and 9.45am.

Scotland: A92: Delays at A909 junction with Burnt Islands roundabout, A92: Bridge parapet damage at Glenelg.

Information supplied by the AA

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Spring adjournment debates.

Resurfacing

The Automobile Association warns drivers travelling over the Bank Holiday weekend to beware of "blackout roads". The road resurfacing season has started and many roads have on line markings. Loose chippings are another danger on resurfaced roads.

The pound

Bank Buys Bank Sells

Australia \$ 1.59 1.51

Austria Sch 27.90 26.30

Belgium Fr 80.75 74.75

Canada \$ 1.83 1.76

Denmark Kr 14.40 13.70

Finland Mk 8.37 7.92

France Fr 13.10 11.50

Germany DM 1.99 1.90

Greece Dr 159.00 149.00

Hong Kong \$ 11.14 10.54

Italy Lira 214.00 231.00

Japan Yen 11.19 10.41

Netherlands Gld 4.43 4.21

Norway Kr 11.19 10.41

Portugal Esc 197.00 187.00

Spain Ptas 166.64 156.64

Sweden Kr 11.63 11.03

Switzerland Fr 2.24 2.07

USA \$ 1.42 1.37

Yugoslavia Dnr 194.00 182.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes and coins supplied by Reuters. Bank of International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 345.1

London: The FT Index closed down 21.2 at 826.4.

### Food prices

Jersey Royal potatoes are in the shops now, and at 42 to 50p per lb they are in the luxury class, but as the skins are so thin there is little waste. The other vegetable to look out for is the France Nantes carrot at 20 to 30p per lb. Two new additions to the already large supply of apples available, are New Zealand Sturmers, 40 to 45p per lb and Red Delicious, 30 to 40p per lb.

Home produced lambs are more plentiful and the average price is down per lb on an leg and shoulder cuts. Whole leg is £1.75 to £2.29p per lb and £1.04 to £1.51 for shoulder per lb. New Zealand lamb on special offer from now until the June 9 and are selling whole legs from £1.28 per lb and whole shoulders from 68p per lb. They also have whole lambs from £22.30 and sides from £12.30 each. Although wholesale prices for beef have increased slightly, the retail market is steady. Sainsbury's have topside and silverside at £1.94 per lb, and Fine Fare have rump steak at £2.78p per lb. Some pork cuts are up a penny per lb and boneless shoulder from 98p to £1.34 per lb. Sainsbury's have produced fresh pork ribs and loin chops are down 30p per lb to £1.24 and £1.29 respectively.

Argyll: NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, rather cloudy with rain later, wind N light or moderate, max temp 17C (64F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Clear or sunny intervals with showers heavy at times, generally cooler.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): wind NW light or moderate, visibility moderate with top patches, sea slight, St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind N moderate or fresh, showers, visibility moderate with top patches, becoming cool, sea moderate.

Top films

The top box-office films in London:

1 (1) Against All Odds

2 (2) Greystroke: The Legend of Tazari, Lord of the Apes

3 (4) Silkwood

4 (2) Terms of Endearment

5 (1) Yentl

6 (1) Footloose

7 (5) The Dead Zone

8 (7) Swamp in Love

9 (9) The Dresser

10 (4) Carmen

The top ten films in the provinces:

1 Police Academy

2 Against All Odds

3 Yentl

4 The Dead Zone

5 Footloose

6 Greystroke

7 Silkwood

8 Carmen

9 The Dresser

10 Swamp in Love

Lighting-up time

London 9.20 pm to 4.25 am

Bristol 9.40 pm to 4.34 am

Edinburgh 10.07 pm to 4.12 am

Manchester 9.49 pm to 4.25 am

Penzance 9.45 pm to 4.22 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; F, rain; B, sun.

Belfast C 14 F 57

Birmingham C 22 F 72

Blackpool C 14 F 57

Bristol C 21 F 70

Cardiff C 17 F 63

Canterbury C 18 F 64

Exeter C 18 F 64

Glasgow C 18 F 64

London C 18 F 64

Manchester C 18 F 64

Newcastle C 18 F 64

Nottingham C 18 F 64

Sheffield C 18 F 64

Southampton C 18 F 64

Stirling C 18 F 64

Swansea C 18 F 64

Weymouth C 18 F 64

Wolverhampton C 18 F 64

Wrexham C 18 F 64

The papers

The Daily Star says: "Were there ever two greater clumps than Arthur Scargill and Ian MacGregor?" It adds that even though talks between Mr MacGregor and Mr Scargill ended in farce all is not lost in the attempt to end the miners' strike. Mr Scargill accepts a plan to set up a small working party with the Coal Board, but he hasn't changed his demands. It says: "There might be, just might, be progress, as long as Mr Scargill and Mr Ian MacGregor have to sit down in the same room together."

The Daily Express says that the cobwebs are about to be blown away from the legal profession, after a conference for solicitors in London endorsed the proposal that lawyers should be free to advertise their services and prices. It adds: "Quite right too. The customer should know what is an offer in conveyancing, trusts, probate or divorce. For far too long the legal trade has been wrapped in gobbledegook masquerading as 'expertise'. With advertising and campaigning the wrapping will have to come off."

### Weather forecast

A weak frontal trough will move E across England and Wales clearing SE England by mid-night.

6am to midnight

London, SE England, E Angles: Sunny periods, scattered showers developing, heavy at times, wind N light or moderate, warm, max temp 20C (68F).

Central S, E England, Midlands (E), Channel Islands: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy with showers, heavy at times, clearing later, wind N, NW, moderate, max temp 18C (64F).

SW, NW, Central N, NE England, S, N Wales, Lake District: Rain at first, then sunny periods, wind N, light to moderate, max temp 18C (64F).

Argyll: NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Sunny periods, rather cloudy with rain later, wind N light or moderate, max temp 17C (64F).

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